"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are cooler, southerly winds, diminishing in force.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Sir William C. F. Robinson, G. C. M. G., who at different times served as Governor of several British colonies, is dead. Chief Tamory has made an attack on the British Mision at Wa, on the Gold Coast of Africa. British army promotions that will provoke much criticism are announced. The Duchess of Teck is recovering from the effects of a critical operation.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Mary Putney, the "Child of the Hospital," will be buried to-day from St. Luke's. Her life story is a pathetic one.

The enforcement of the amended liquor tax law worked no apparent hardship to thirsty citizens. Drinks could be had without much trouble.

A young woman was arrested at Coney Island for masquerading in male attire. She indignantly asserted she had the right to wear trousers if she so desired.

A German company, employing 4,000 hands, is said to have bought land to build a factory town in New Jersey in order to escape paying duties under the tariff bill.

Little Ida Raskin, one year old, choked to death on a polly seed yesterday, which she picked off the floor and got into her windpipe. Her friends are indignant because the body was taken to the Morgue by orders from the Coroners' office.

Senator Aldrich expects the Tariff bill to be reported to the whole Finance Committee of the Senate by to-morrow, and to the whole Senate by May 17. Senator Jones's demands for concessions to the West may lead to all-around dickers and higher rates.

Page 2.

Trinity Church and all the chapels that are subordinate to it celebrated the two hundredth birthday of the parish with appropriate services. At Trinity Church, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, delivered a historical address. In the evening there was a special service of the Guilds of the parish.

Page 3.

The Rev. Mr. McNeill, the Scottish Evangelist, preached in Dr. John Hall's church yesterday afternoon. His subject was "Christ, the Great Healer." He came to this country at the invitation of over 100 American clergymen.

Prof. Felix Adler answered his critics yesterday, lecturing on "What a Member of the Ethical Culture Society Should Believe." He argued that the society's principles did not rest on revelation based on insufficient evidence, but on the grounds of moral certainty. They made practical morality more important than creeds.

Dr. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity answered Dr. Parkhurst, who recently attacked Universalism. He spoke of the spread of disbelief in the dogma of endless punishment in the so-called orthodox sects, and said that old-line theologians were still unable to comprehend the doctrine.

Page 4.

The Congress of the Universal Postal Union will meet in Washington next Wednesday. Several postal changes are proposed for the foreign system, but no lowering of postage rates.

Page 5.

The intercollegiate championship meet this year promises to excel any yet held.

The Harlem River was too choppy for extended practice by the oarsmen. A few, however, ventured out for short spins.

Foul play is suspected in connection with the finding of the body of Mrs. Jaycox of Jersey City on the railroad tracks at Barnegat.

Page 10.

The Rev. E. R. Young, a missionary, told of his experience as a missionary to the Indians of Hudson Bay.

David Drisen confessed attempting burglary at 273 Second Street by burning out the lock of a store door.

The Jersey City police have recovered a pin that answers the description of the one stolen from Gen. Miles in February last.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps, thanked Gen. Porter, for the Union League Club, for the courtesies of Grant Day.

Bishop Newman spoke last night at memorial services in honor of Grant in the Metropolitan Temple. The Grand Army of the Republic took part, Grant Post presenting an American flag to the temple.

There is prospect of trouble over the demands of the tile layers' helpers, and they expect a lock-out. In the quarrel of the steamfitters and their helpers the latter have obtained the sympathy of the Central Labor Union.

A combination of thick fog, drizzling rain, and cold, high wind made a very dreary, stormy Sunday in and about New York. Many outgoing steamers were detained over night in the lower bay and there were few arrivals. A schooner was driven ashore near Spermaceti Cove and dashed to pieces.

It has been discovered that the stolen jewelry, a list of which was recently published, belonged to Mrs. Samuel Jacobson of 54 East Sixty-fourth Street, and that it was taken on April 12. No clue has been obtained, except that it was the work of scuttle thieves. Mrs. Jacobson yesterday told the story of the robbery.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 4.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central in North Carolina Saturday evening has moved northward to the lower lake region, diminishing in energy; it has been attended by high winds on the New England and North Atlantic coast.

The winds on the New England coast and the lower lake region will be moderate Monday. The pressure is relatively high in the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valley and relatively low in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The barometer has fallen in New England and the Mississippi Valley; it has risen on the South Atlantic coast and in the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature is lower in the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, also on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope; it is higher in the upper lake region and the East Gulf States. Rain has fallen generally in New England, throughout the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and the North Atlantic States. Unsettled weather, with rain, is indicated for New England, the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and possibly in the North Atlantic States for Monday. Occasional showers may occur on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope.

The temperature will be higher in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley, and will probably remain about stationary in the other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	46	56	58
6 A. M.	46	57	59
9 A. M.	49	51	53
12 M.	50	54	55
4 P. M.	48	53	56
6 P. M.	48	52	56
9 P. M.	48	51	54
12 P. M.	48	50	53

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	55¼
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1896	48
Corresponding date last 20 years	54

TARIFF RATES MAY GO UP

Senator Jones Leads the Way for All-Around Dickers by His Demands for the West.

ALDRICH EXPECTS QUICK WORK

Thinks the Bill Will Be Reported to the Whole Committee by To-morrow and to the Senate by May 17—Two Weeks for Discussion.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Senator Aldrich said this evening, just before the Finance Committee began what was expected to be an all-night session, that he hoped the Tariff bill would be reported to the whole committee by Tuesday. To one inquirer who talked with him in the afternoon, he expressed the hope that the bill would be under discussion in the Senate by May 17. Taking these two statements together, it appears the Democrats are likely to have two weeks in which to answer the arguments of the Republicans in their report, after they have had an opportunity to look at the bill made by Mr. Aldrich and his Republican associates.

From intimations dropped by members of the committee, it is apparent that some of the Republicans are not disposed to regard the reported demands of Senator Jones as likely to be pressed by him with vigor, or his terms so severe as to involve the loss of his vote if all the reported demands of the extreme high-tariff men of the West are not complied with.

One member of the committee said to-night he did not understand Mr. Jones demanded anything except some rates favored by Nevada and the fruit raisers of California. This suggests the possibility that Jones has offered what are represented as his demands, including his extraordinary wool duties, much in the same spirit in which Quay presented a list of amendments, some of which have been made and others opposed in the committee, just as Mr. Quay opposes them when offered by his colleagues. It is considered possible that Mr. Jones may have discharged his obligation to some of his constituents by asking the committee to consider the requests embodied in his list of amendments. This, however, may be accepted with some qualification, as the Nevada Senator's independent position leaves him free to stand out for anything he can get.

Silence of the Committee Members.

"Mum" is still the word with the members of the committee. They will not answer any inquiries about sugar, one way or the other. The suggestion that the sugar people are confident that they have "fixed" the committee, does not draw any reply, either of protest or approval. To the question whether it is true that the tax on beer has been fixed at $1.50 a barrel, there is no answer. Silence may not give consent, but there is reason for believing that the increase will be at least a half dollar, and if the necessity for increased revenue is forced upon the committee it may go to the length that the Democrats were advised to go, and make the tax $2 a barrel.

Mr. Van Duzer of Elmira, who had rested under the assurance of the Ways and Means Committee that tobacco surely would remain as Mr. Dingley had "fixed" it, with high protection for wrappers, was here to-day, alarmed because he had learned that the rate on wrappers had been reduced and that on fillers left as Dingley made it. This change had been effected, he understood, at the instigation of the manufacturers of cigars, and he wanted to secure a restoration of the Dingley duties. He was meeting with difficulty in getting at the committee, and was not sanguine that his mission would be successful.

If New York business men are depending to any great extent for business activity upon the speedy settlement of business conditions by the prompt action of the Congress on the tariff question, in a business spirit, it is about time that they should make themselves felt by some pressure upon the dickering Senate. According to the financial columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, it appears that business men in New York are regarding the Congress, and particularly the Senate, with grave concern; and they have reason to do so, and to feel some disquieting doubts about the patriotism and the strict business purpose of the upper branch of Congress—upper only in a rather undescriptive sense.

Senator Jones's Exhorbitant Duties.

May 1 was long ago fixed upon as the date on which the Tariff bill was to be reported. On May 1 it was not ready to report; but, as readers of THE TIMES have been informed to-day, that date developed a disposition to dicker on the part of the Senator from Nevada, upon whose favoring vote the Republicans must rely to succeed in getting the bill reported, and that Senator comes along on the day named for a committee report with propositions which, if carried out through the bill, will make it a more prohibitive measure than the one passed by the House, after it had been very confidently announced by Republican newspapers, to the gratification of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the bill would be a "moderate" tariff measure, something that might be permitted, after a trial, to continue as a permanent and generally satisfactory measure of protective legislation.

Without the assistance of the "Mountain State" Republicans, who are not at all in political accord with the bulk of the Republicans in the Senate, it is known that there is poor chance of passing a tariff bill. Senator Jones of Nevada knows this, and he probably has known it right along, as other Senators have suspected it, but have not been willing to freely admit the truth. Now, Senator Jones comes along with a proposition for a minimum duty on wool of 5 cents a pound. That is a whopping rate, as compared with the proposed Dingley rate on the same class of wools of about 2 cents. According to the importations of 1895 that rate would be applied to about 125,000,000 pounds of wool. That is the beginning. The idea with the strong protectionists is that the duty on raw wool, under a system demanding that wool be taxed, is the basis of all duties.

Prohibits Rates on Fruit.

In order to be consistent, the Senate, or possibly after awhile the House, would have to pull up all the rates made by Dingley to the level of the rates on wool established by the wool producers of the Western States. Senator Jones has gone a long way toward the pulling up in proposing a duty on fruits demanded by California, the scale being so high that, if the New York importers of fruit can be relied upon, the importation of oranges and lemons and other fruits from European ports will be prohibited and American consumers compelled to buy oranges at the price dictated through Senator Jones for the oranges and lemons of California. The fact that the duty on oranges and lemons is proposed to be assessed by weight indicates plainly that the duty has been suggested by California, and that it has been put in that shape to be more readily understood and appreciated by the State for which the duty is proposed to be made.

More Dickers to be Expected.

The success of Senator Jones in getting the rates which he is demanding will be unfortunate for those who look for a moderate bill. Emboldened by his success, other sections will at once seek some log-rolling arrangement by which they can threaten to defeat the measure unless their particular demands are complied with. If these demands could be made at once, and all dickers finished up in the course of a month, the business men who consider prompt action of quite as much importance as moderation in the terms of the bill might be measurably gratified, and there might be some ground for gratitude to the Congress that promises to win no man's gratitude unless he be favored by the imposition of duties that will swell his profits at once and abnormally. But time must be consumed in finding out how and where more dickers may be effected.

The rules of the Senate will help all members who are opposed to the new bill or to any part of it. Senator Hoar will not secure his proposed amendment, bestowing upon the Republicans the now desired boon of closure. An attempt to put that proposition through under the present rules would result in loss of time that might just as well be devoted to consideration of the bill that an amendment is desired to hasten. The Senators who desire great wool duties and prohibitive duties on oranges and lemons raised by the "pauper" labor of Europe, are very much in earnest in winning the political approval of their orange raising constituents, but there are others who consume oranges and lemons who think that there is not sufficient reason shown for making those fruits more expensive for every person in the United States in order that Republican control in California shall be perpetuated. The desire to analyze the bill will be made known at an early date, and it will not be discouraged by any representation of urgency expressed by the Republicans alone.

Some of the Finance Committee Republicans hope to induce the Democrats of that committee to agree to some arrangement by which the bill may be speedily reported, so as to get it out of the reach of "interests" demanding increases or decreases of rates. But the Democrats do not quite see why they should share this concern lest some of the rates be reduced. They believe that if Senator Jones's demands are complied with, there will be many rates that should be reduced. They do not regard it as their business to get the bill in such a position that prior action can be quoted as precluding the committee from making reductions suggested by a regard for the rights of consumers as well as of producers. Compliance with the expectations of the Republicans of the committee will subject the Democrats to the suspicion of abandonment of their principles, and strange submission to the political ambitions of their opponents.

EX-GOV. PORTER IS DYING.

His Physician Thinks He Cannot Survive Long.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2.—Ex-Gov. Albert G. Porter is fatally ill at his residence in this city. Two years ago the venerable man sustained a severe fall, and since then he has been confined to his room almost constantly. Gov. Porter at the zenith of his career was a big factor in Republican politics in Indiana.

To-night his physician does not think he can long survive. He is seventy-four years old.

FORTUNE FOR A MISSING MAN.

Jacob Loesing's Uncle Died, Leaving Him $38,000.

Attorney Maurice Meyer is anxious to ascertain the whereabouts of Jacob Loesing, who was familiarly called "Jakey" in the Bowery lodging houses, up to the time of his disappearance in last December.

According to a letter received from a law firm in Havre, France, an uncle of "Jakey's" who accumulated a fortune of $38,000 and then died has but one heir, and that heir is "Jakey." The letter received by Mr. Meyer was in response to a letter, written at "Jakey's" request, asking for information of his uncle.

"Jakey" told Mr. Meyer that he was born in Havre of German parents, who died before he reached the age of five. At sixteen he ran away from school, and after spending a short time in Paris as hallboy in the Latin Quarter found his way to the United States. He drifted around, being employed as a porter in an Iowa hotel at one time. Later he broke into a Chinese laundry in some California town and served a term in the State prison at San Quentin.

A CHILD OF THE HOSPITAL.

The Death of Mary Putney Causes Deep and Sincere Sorrow in St. Luke's.

There will be funeral services in the little chapel of St. Luke's Hospital this forenoon of a peculiarly pathetic character. Mary Putney, who died last Friday at the age of sixteen years, is to be buried. She was "the child of the hospital," having known no other parent in her brief lifetime. When little more than a baby she was left at the hospital a cripple from hip trouble. The persons who left her there said that her name was Mary Putney, but they never called for her, and the hospital authorities were unable subsequently to learn anything of her family connections. She was a fragile child, and, although scientific treatment almost cured her hip trouble, she remained to a certain extent an invalid.

The Superintendent, doctors, and nurses of St. Luke's became very fond of little Mary, and as the years rolled by without any one coming to claim her, she was tacitly adopted as "The Child of the Hospital." She, in turn, became strongly attached to the hospital and all its belongings, and for nearly twelve years she has been one of its most interesting features. Of an exceedingly gentle and sympathetic disposition, she developed a singular aptness in the performance of delicate and comforting services among the patients. Although always a sufferer herself, she was scarcely ever down-hearted, but was regarded by the patients as "little sunshine."

The daily visitation of Mary and her singing bird, "Feathers," was eagerly watched for in each ward of the hospital.

There has not been an event in St. Luke's Hospital in a long time that has caused such deep and widespread sorrow as the death of this kinless child-woman. The Rev. Dr. Baker, Superintendent, or the Rev. Dr. Clover, Assistant Superintendent, will conduct the funeral services to-day.

CONEY ISLAND ETIQUETTE

Wearing of Trousers by Women Barred by Its Code—Miss Penrose Violated the Rule.

Eleanor Penrose, who says she lives in Plainfield, Conn., and declares she is a law student, got into trouble at Coney Island Saturday night. She dressed up as a man and, with a male companion, visited the various resorts. Miss Penrose, which is probably not her right name, attracted a large crowd of men and boys, and wherever she and her companion went the crowd followed. So great was the crush around their table at Stauch's pavilion that the proprietor ordered them out. A few minutes later Detective Clougher saw them in the West End Casino. The detective eyed the young woman suspiciously for a time and finally asked: "Are you a woman?"

"Yes," was the reply. "And I am glad of it."

"Then," said the detective, "you will have to leave the island. You cannot remain here in male attire."

Miss Penrose angrily declined to go. She said she preferred to be arrested first, and was accordingly taken to a cell, where she passed the night.

"Your Honor," said Miss Penrose, to Judge Nostrand yesterday morning, "my arrest is an outrage. I have a right to wear trousers if I wish."

The Judge looked at her curiously. "Not on this island," said he. "It's against the law, and, at the same time, highly improper. I'll have to hold you in $200 for trial."

Robert Burkhardt, a saloon keeper at the island, gave bail for her, and she walked out with a parting injunction from the Court to change her attire.

THREE FISHERMEN LOST.

They Put Out Saturday in a Storm to Save a Boat.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 2.—David Harmon, a sturgeon fisherman, ventured out yesterday, despite the storm and the high seas. When near Crow Shoals his boat was upset. He managed to keep afloat until Theophilus McKane and two fishermen from Fishing Creek put out in a boat and rescued him. Then McKane and his two men put out to save Harmon's overturned boat. They had landed Harmon.

Since then nothing has been heard from the boat or its crew, and it is supposed the boat upset or swamped and the three men were drowned. They were warned not to go, but persisted in the attempt to save the boat.

NEW FACTORY TOWN FOR JERSEY

German Concern Buys Land to Escape the High Tariff Duties.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 2.—It is announced that a large German manufacturing company has purchased a tract of 600 acres on the line of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Spotswood, ten miles from this city. On this tract will be founded a town.

The concern is to erect factories which will employ about 4,000 hands. The name of the firm is withheld by its representatives, who say the concern is to erect the plant to escape the tariff duties which would make their foreign goods unsalable in this country. Work, it is said, will be pushed as soon as started, which will be within a couple of weeks.

SHEEHAN MAKES A PROPHECY.

Says Tammany Will Carry the City This Fall by 75,000 Plurality on the Platform "New York for New Yorkers."

BUFFALO, May 2.—John C. Sheehan, just before starting for New York to-night, made the prediction that Tammany Hall would elect its ticket in New York next Fall by 75,000 plurality.

"I do not know and do not care," said Mr. Sheehan, "whether a fusion ticket or straight ticket may be nominated by the opponents of Tammany Hall; the issue will be New York for New Yorkers.

"Tammany will contend that New York must be permitted to govern itself. Every vicious measure at Albany this Winter was aimed at New York. It has been the country against the cities, and the policy of the Legislature has been to hamper and harass the cities and compel them to take the whole burden of the State taxation.

"The people are sick of the work of that Legislature, and will give Tammany an old-time plurality. Personal liberty has been assailed on every hand. The cities have been persecuted.

"On the platform New York for New Yorkers we cannot lose. It will be so in all the large cities of the State. The Republican defeat will be as miserable as its record in power."

Mr. Sheehan would not undertake to say what Tammany would do with the proposition to indorse the work of the Chicago Convention. He declared that Purroy was dead, and would not be nominated for County Clerk.

POLLY SEED KILLED A BABY.

Little Ida Raskin Got It into Her Windpipe and Died—Friends Angry at the Coroner.

One-year-old Ida Raskin, while crawling over the floor of her home, in the tenement house 139 Delancey Street, yesterday morning, picked up a polly seed, which she placed in her mouth. A few minutes afterward she began to cough, and then it was discovered that she was choking. The seed had lodged in her windpipe. Slapping the little one on the back failed to dislodge the obstruction, so she was carried to a neighboring drug store, but no one there could relieve her.

Then the alarmed friends of the choking child called in Dr. J. M. Onp of 280 Broome Street, and four other physicians in the vicinity, but when they responded Ida was dead.

The death of the child was reported at the Coroners' office, and Dr. O'Hanlon ordered the removal of the remains to the Morgue for the purpose of making an autopsy. This was objected to by Jacob Raskin, the father of the babe, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Lindenbaum, who is said to be a wealthy furniture dealer. They appealed to Sergt. Boehme at the station house, who reported the matter to the Inspector on duty at Police Headquarters. The latter in turn communicated with the Coroners' office, and it is alleged that the clerk in charge there answered that the friends could bury the body if they pleased. Later, however, Sergt. Boehme received orders over the telephone from Dr. O'Hanlon, telling him not to let the relatives interfere with the child's body, and that it would have to go to the Morgue. So last night the city hearse carried the tiny corpse away.

The polly seed is about the size of the seed of the watermelon. It is used in making soup by the residents of the lower east side, and is said to be quite nutritious.

GREECE STILL STRUGGLES

Cabinet Ministers Visit Pharsalos and Order the Headquarters Removed to Domokos.

QUEEN VICTORIA INTERCEDES

As a Result of Her Letter the Czar May Intervene for Greece—The Powers Said to Oppose the Payment of an Indemnity.

LONDON, May 2.—There are numerous indications that the Ralli Ministry intends to assume greater direct military and naval control, and no longer to divide responsibility between the Ministry and the Court.

The news of the victory at Velestino has increased Gen. Smolenski's popularity, and he is now regarded as the real hero of the campaign. A foreign officer who saw the fight says that the Turks numbered 2,000 and the Greeks 8,000.

It is believed that the decisive conflict will be fought at Pharsalos, and probably to-morrow.

The difficulty in reconciling the utterly conflicting accounts of the fighting is in no wise diminished. It is almost safe to say that Gen. Smolenski's victory at Velestino was much less important than it has been represented to be, and unless the Greeks are able to make a stand at Pharsalos another disgraceful retreat is inevitable.

Despite previous telegrams, it appears extremely doubtful that the Turks have occupied Volo.

The Athens correspondent of The Standard will say to-morrow:

"The Ministers of War and of the Interior arrived at Pharsalos at noon to-day (Sunday) and immediately reviewed the troops. It was stated yesterday that headquarters will be transferred to Domokos. Thus far the Turks have captured, it is estimated, war material and provisions of the value of 4,500,000 drachmas. It is reported that as the result of the Queen's letter to the Czar, Russia will intervene in favor of Greece."

The correspondent of The Standard at Constantinople will say to-morrow:

"Saad Eddin Pasha arrived at Janina on Thursday night with eight battalions from Adrianople. Eighteen other battalions were expected on the following day. He intends to assume the defensive, and it is considered that the Greeks in Epirus have no alternative but surrender, with the Turks advancing from both Janina and Trikkala. Hafzi Pasha complained bitterly of the lawlessness and pillaging of the Albanians, and the Palace Council has therefore decided to distribute other regiments in that section."

A dispatch to The Standard from Berlin says that the reason why Gen. Grumbkoff Pasha was decorated by the Sultan was that at the time of occupying Larissa he advanced alone across a bridge which had been mined, removed the conducting wires, and then recrossed at the head of his troops.

ARMY IN EPIRUS DEMORALIZED.

Greeks at Pentepigadia Thrown into Hopeless Panic by the Furious Onset of the Turks.

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Pentepigadia, dated Thursday, says that the Greeks are arming the population of the district, and have occupied Turkish territory, many villagers escaping through the Turkish line and joining the ranks of the Greeks.

The Times's correspondent at Patras, giving further details of the fighting at Pentepigadia, notes the neglect of the officers to provide for the timely arrival of reinforcements, a matter so difficult in that wild section of the country, and proceeds:

"When the Turks opened the attack, I realized that their fierce onslaught might expel the mere handful of Greeks, but I did not realize that this one blow would throw the entire Greek army in Epirus into a hopeless panic and cause the loss of all the positions gained since the opening of the campaign.

"Six thousand Turks scaled the mountain, covered as it is with bushes and rocks, and in the face of a firing which was rapid and continuous. They lost heavily, in spite of the fact that two Greek guns were inexplicably removed from action shortly after the fusillade began. The Evzones fought bravely, but were compelled to retire.

"The rest of the Greek positions have been abandoned. There has been apparently no stand anywhere, and the whole army is crumbling up without firing a shot. We entered Kumuzades, which 3,000 men, with six guns, had deserted, accompanied by the terrified villagers, carrying their property, and then we descended the rough pass, where for hours we met no one. The retreating and panic-stricken troops were far ahead. About midnight we and our mournful procession of villagers overtook the routed army on the road, crowded and in utter confusion, packed with a mass of humanity, tumbling on through the darkness, without hurry, and silently, for it was a strange panic that had seized the men—a sullen, unexcited, stubborn determination not to fight, but to press on toward Arta in a sluggish, irresistible wave. The officers, too, like their regiments, walked with gloomy and shamefaced expression, quite unable to get their men in hand.

"At Kanopoulo Col. Botzari and his staff vainly tried to check the rout and to make a stand, but the mass, continually growing, kept rolling along. Presently there mingled with the troops the scared inhabitants of the villages on the line of retreat, who, fearing the Turkish vengeance for assisting the Greeks, were fleeing to Arta with their families and chattels, their cattle, sheep, and goats, bellowing, bleating, trampling and killing each other, while the lurid glare of the burning homes behind reminded them of all that they had lost."

GREEK CAUSE GROWS HOPELESS

Authorities Distribute Arms to Civilians Near Volo Without Discrimination.

LONDON, May 2.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail will say to-morrow:

"Both the fleets remain idle. The populace continues indignant at the filling of the railway carriages with the Crown Prince Constantin's baggage in the flight from Larissa, despite the protests of the railway officials. The people say they have been cheated and betrayed.

"They are also angry at the neglect of the Government to call out the exempted reserves, who are for the most part relatives of Ministers, Deputies, and aristocrats.

"A band of 2,000 irregulars is about to start for the front, their standard bearer, a nineteen-year-old girl, Helen Constantinides, dressed in the same uniform as the men."

Capt. Rabbek of King George's personal staff wired here from Athens yesterday that the right wing of the Greek Army had repulsed the Turks, but that the left wing had retreated behind the old frontier line to avoid being circumvented. Capt. Rabbek adds: "The Greek Army in Epirus, after defeat at Pentepigadia, has retired to Arta. All hope of continuing the war is now virtually abandoned. The fleet has returned to Volo for the protection of the inhabitants."

The correspondent of The Times at Volo will say to-morrow:

"Communications with Volo still remain uncut. Locomotives have pushed out a short distance toward Larissa, and they report that the line is apparently little damaged. The authorities are distributing rifles and bayonets to civilians indiscriminately, thus increasing the panic.

"The British warship Dryad has arrived here and reports that she sighted the main body of the Greek fleet off the Island of Skiatho."

A dispatch to The Times from Pharsalos says that 60,000 troops and 60 guns are concentrated there, but the Greeks are inactive and their position is weak.

The Times will publish to-morrow a dispatch from Larissa, dated Wednesday, which says:

"The Christians who are returning here all say that during the battle at Milouna the Crown Prince Constantin was at Karadere, at the foot of the pass. The Greek Army is described as behaving on that occasion like a disorderly mob. All discipline was flung to the winds, and the soldiers fired even on their own officers, so terrible was the panic. It is impossible to believe that the army at Pharsalos can withstand the Turks in a pitched battle. That the war is now practically over is plainly apparent."

MURAVIEFF TURNED THE CZAR.

Russia's Foreign Minister Inaugurated a Policy Antagonistic to the Dowager Empress.

LONDON, May 2.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Copenhagen learns from an absolutely reliable source that Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, was formerly a protégé of the Russian Dowager Empress and a firm supporter of her policy. But while the Dowager Empress was engaged in family councils at Copenhagen recently, Count Muravieff improved the opportunity to make himself master of the situation at St. Petersburg and to inaugurate a policy of his own, which was absolutely against all the principles of the Dowager Empress and of the Greek party at Copenhagen.

In her absence from St. Petersburg Count Muravieff acquired the leading influence over the Czar and persuaded him to change his views. The Dowager Empress, on learning of the treachery of her favorite, hastened back to St. Petersburg with the object of doing battle with Muravieff and of having a voice in the draft of the Czar's speech to the Emperor Francis Joseph at the recent banquet.

ACTION OF THE POWERS.

They Will Not Consent to Levying Indemnity Upon Greece.

LONDON, May 2.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail learns that the powers will not consent to the levying of indemnity upon Greece, and that both Austria and Germany are trying to induce the Porte to modify its demands.

Reports are current in Athens to-day that the powers are about to mediate between the two antagonists. The Italian and Austrian Ministers have had a long interview with M. Ralli and M. Scoulodis.

It is semi-officially stated that Lord Salisbury's proposal to the powers for a conference at Paris, to discuss measures with a view of ending the war between Turkey and Greece, has already been under consideration for several days at the various Foreign Offices, and may now be considered definitely abandoned.

GIRL HEADS THE IRREGULARS.

Enthusiastic Athenians Hail Her as the Greek Joan D'Arc.

LONDON, May 2.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Athens has had an interview with Helen Constantinides, the nineteen-year-old girl who is about to start for the front at the head of a large band of irregulars.

She is an excellent shot. Her brother will accompany her. Both of them are bitterly anti-dynastic. She declares that she will fight in the front rank, and has no fear of death. Her departure to-night (Sunday) was witnessed by thousands of enthusiastic Athenians, who hail her as the Greek Joan D'Arc.

STILL PREPARING FOR WAR.

Turkey Arranges Facilities for the Transportation of Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—War preparations go on with unabated vigor. Two commissions, composed of officials of the Ministries of Public Works and of War, have been formed, for the purpose of inspecting railways and facilitating the dispatch of troops to the frontier.

It has been decided to extinguish the torches in all the lighthouses on the Gulf of Smyrna, as far as Karaburun, during the continuance of the war.

It is officially announced that the Greeks resident in Turkey may become naturalized, as an alternative to leaving the country. This will be compulsory for all Greeks officially employed in Turkey.

The Porte has undertaken to provide guards for the protection of the American missions in Asia Minor, and has promised that these shall not be removed without the consent of the American Legation.

GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES TO HELP.

Asked to Contribute for the Return of Hellenes to Engage in the War.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—An address has been issued to the officers and members of Delta Kappa Epsilon, suggesting that a movement be inaugurated among the college fraternities commonly known as the Greek letter societies, in all of the colleges in the country, to raise a fund to assist the modern native Greeks in America in the desire so general among them to return home to engage in the war in behalf of their native land.

It is proposed that none of the money subscribed be used to purchase arms or ammunition for the Greeks nor that there be any violation of the obligations of national neutrality. The money subscribed will be used solely to pay transportation expenses. It is suggested to each fraternity to bring the matter to the attention of chapters, both alumni and active.

Beta Theta Pi has appointed the following committee, who may be adressed on the subject: Ellis G. Kirkhead, Chairman, 514 Johnston Building. David H. Moore, Methodist Book Concern. Milton Sayler, Secretary, 40 East Third Street, or Ralph Caldwell, Treasurer, 648 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

PLENTY OF BEER ON TAP

Amended Liquor-Tax Law Did Not Parch the City to Any Appreciable Extent.

DRINKS HAD FOR THE ASKING

The Law Fairly Well Obeyed on the East Side, but Little Effort to Do So Made on the West.

The first twenty-four hours of the sway of the amended Raines liquor tax law, so far as this city was concerned, which ended at midnight last night, did not make the quest of a thirsty soul for refreshment any more difficult than was usual on Sunday. There was absolutely no trouble to buy all the liquor one wanted to drink with no other formality than to suffer a stock sandwich to remain on the table.

The life of the Raines law hotel keeper has not been a happy one since the middle of last month. So many are the restrictions imposed upon him by the amended law that it has well-nigh driven him to a determination to quit the business altogether. If his "hotel" did not fall within the requirements of the law he, in many instances, concluded to close up tight Saturday night and remain closed until this morning at 5 o'clock. But when he stirred forth yesterday and heard the whisper that this man and that man had opened and was doing business, he promptly hurried home and did likewise.

Thus it was all over the west side yesterday. Some few would be the first to "take a chance," as they expressed it, and as they proceeded unmolested, they were followed soon afterward by the majority of their neighbors. In the "Tenderloin" Police Precinct, for instance, every place that had done business as a "hotel" under the old law was open under the amended law and doing a rushing business during the daylight hours. The precinct was flooded yesterday with membership cards of the "Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club," at Thirty-first Street and Sixth Avenue. Men were posted at several corners to give out the cards to the proper persons, and the suggestion was made that there all the liquor one wanted could be had.

Chapman's Singular Edict.

Liquor men in Capt. Chapman's precinct were discussing yesterday an unlooked-for boon on Saturday night. By some species of reasoning they were permitted to keep open until 1 o'clock yesterday morning. All saloon men closed up at midnight, as they have been accustomed to, and were turning out the lights when the news came that the Captain did not expect them to close until 1 o'clock. With many expressions of delight, bartenders were recalled, and for one solid hour they sold to whomsoever asked for drink.

The new law affected Broadway more, perhaps, than it did any other street, and even there it was scarcely perceptible. The café of the Hotel Bartholdi, which is in the same room as the bar, was closed tightly, and the chairs piled upon the tables. At the Hoffman House it was said that an effort was being made to comply strictly with the law. Men sat around the little tables in Delmonico's as usual, and all the other hotels further up Broadway carried out their usual Sunday programme.

At the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station Capt. Schmittberger appeared to have made more strenuous efforts to enforce the law than was made in any other precinct. There are 126 Raines law "hotels" in his precinct, and yesterday it was said that about forty of them were closed. Every "hotel" was examined Saturday to see whether it complied with the law. If it failed in any particular the number of the place was taken and the proprietor warned to keep closed.

Ward Detectives Ward, Walsh, and Lockwood spent all day yesterday in visits to the embargoed places. Four arrests were made by them up to 5 o'clock.

Led Himself Into a Trap.

The slow wit of one "hotel" keeper may cost him the $1,600 fine or one year's imprisonment. He is an Italian, and his saloon is on Eighth Avenue. He was warned on Saturday that his hotel dining room did not contain 300 square feet of floor area. Despite that fact, however, he kept open, and when the detectives entered his place they found a number of men sitting at a table drinking.

He asked the detectives what they wanted, and was told. "But my dining room is large enough," he protested. Without further ado Detective Walsh pulled a tape measure from his pocket and proceeded to measure the room. As the tape reeled off it twisted into a knot that took up about six inches of the length of the tape. The officers did not see this, but the hotel keeper did.

"Holda on," he cried; "youa cheata me; taka out de knot."

This was, of course, immediately done, and his room was found short in floor area. Had he kept quiet and allowed the measurement to be taken with the knotted tape it is likely that 300 square feet would have been found.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning one drunken man was brought into the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and after that not another arrest was made that in anywise pertained to the liquor law up to 6 o'clock.

The Sergeant in charge said that men in plain clothes were out investigating, but to no avail. Police Captain Sheehan, who is in charge of the precinct, notified the liquor men on Saturday night what Chief Conlin had ordered, and that was the last heard of it. At the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station nothing out of the ordinary occurred.

ON THE EAST SIDE.

The Law More Generally Observed in This District Than on the West.

It was expected that the part of the city which would develop most resistance to the enforcement of the Raines amendments would be the east side. Its mixed population and love for beer and light wines were counted upon to stir up deep resentment to a "wet" Sunday outside and a "dry" one within. There was a tendency shown that way during the morning and afternoon, but when the various precinct commanders arrested a few offenders, the remainder quietly capitulated, and, while there was plenty of violation going on quietly, there was no flaunting of it in the face of the authorities.

The Bowery was less "ablaze with light" than it has been in months. Only those Raines-law "hotels" which could, on the surface at least, comply with the new requirements, did any business. One man, who has openly boasted that he could beat any liquor law ever devised, closed up his place after watching at the door for three hours to see that no detective got in. He then went to the Eldridge Street Station House and asked Acting Captain Titus to explain the law to him. He left after promising not to open again until he had complied with all the requirements.

In none of the east side precincts was any attempt made to see that the hotel men complied with the building provisions of the law, excepting that relating to a separate dining room of 300 square feet of floor surface.

All through the east side the smaller places were hermetically sealed. The patrons stood about their side doors and grumbled, or went into coffee houses, drank the beverage which these places afforded, and grumbled worse than ever.

He Pined for Home.

"Hoc; if this keeps on, I shall go back to Germany," declared one burly Teuton. "I at least get me mine beer there on Sunday."

"Not you, Louie," retorted one of his companions; "you forget that there are two years in the army waiting for you there, and you would get more cuffs than beer on your Sundays during that time."

That some places were doing illegal business was evident in many ways. About 4 o'clock a man zigzigged out of Houston Street and headed down the Bowery. His course was devious, and he took great pains to try and hide two bottles beneath his coat, but at every lurch they were uncovered and showed lager beer labels on their sides. At last a policeman stopped the stroller.

"What have you got there?" he demanded.

With a quick jerk the inebriated one threw the bottles into the street, where they were smashed, leaving only broken glass and rain spattered foam to tell the tale of transgression. At the same time he replied:

"Sure, can't you see, me son, that it was nothin' but colored water I had that I was takin' to please the children with!" Nothing could induce him to tell where he got the beer, but it must have been within a very few blocks of Police Headquarters.

Another case of open violation was on Park Row, near Chatham Square. There up to about 5 o'clock in the afternoon a saloon had its shades drawn, and the watcher admitted every one he knew through the front door. Drinks were served over the bar. A policeman, however, ordered the curtains raised, the crowd was let out through a side entrance, and the proprietor closed the place.

"It was worth the chance," he remarked, as he jingled a pocketful of silver. "I cleared close on to $100 by keeping open as long as I did."

Sandwiches on Duty.

In the hotels and clubs on the east side that kept open the Raines law sandwich was a feature. Any person known in the place or introduced by someone who was had a plate bearing a crust of bread thrust at him free and obtained all he wanted to drink at regular rates. Those who were not known or who were suspected of being detectives were charged for "sandwiches" scarcely more palatable than the crusts. This was the rule in all the Bowery "hotels."

Many of the arrests made on the east side for violation of the law brought forth the plea that a misunderstanding of the provisions had caused the transgression. This was so palpably true in some cases that the Captains did not hold the prisoners, but after instructing them and giving them a warning, let them go.

The absence of drunkenness was so marked that it caused comment in every station house. At the Eldridge Street Station it was said at midnight that the arrests for that cause were one-third less than for any previous Sunday for six months.

Young Offered a Reward.

At the Elizabeth Street Station there were only three arrests for drunkenness. "And two of those drifted in out of other precincts," remarked Acting Captain Young. "I have offered a reward of $50 to anybody who can get a drink in a place in my precinct where the law is not complied with, but nobody has claimed it yet."

The only woman arrested on the east side was in the Thirteenth Precinct, where Lena Grimm was found serving fifteen men with beer in the rear of her husband's saloon, at 430 East Houston Street. She had a keg of beer on tap, and welcomed the detectives with smiles. She was taken to the Union Market Station House, where she was soon after bailed out.

In the Eighteenth Precinct the proprietor of the saloon at 241 First Avenue, Matthew McKenna, knew the two ward men who entered his place. He welcomed them, but made them pay for sandwiches. After they had had two drinks they arrested him because he had not compelled them to register. The ground they took was that he knew they were not guests and could not become so until they had registered.

ARRESTS BY PRECINCTS.

Police Captured Sixty-six Violators of the Liquor Tax Law.

The number of arrests made yesterday for violations of the liquor tax law, by precincts was as follows:

Station.	Arrests.	Station.	Arrests.
Church Street	0	West 47th Street	0
City Hall	0	East 51st Street	3
Oak Street	1	Grand Central	0
Leonard Street	3	West 68th Street	1
Elizabeth Street	0	East 67th Street	2
Madison Street	1	West 100th Street	3
Macdougal Street	0	East 88th Street	2
Charles Street	5	East 104th Street	0
Mulberry Street	4	East 126th Street	3
Eldridge Street	3	West 125th Street	0
Delancey Street	0	West 152d Street	1
Union Market	2	High Bridge	0
Fifth Street	4	Morrisania	4
Mercer Street	1	Tremont	3
West 20th Street	3	King's Bridge	0
East 22d Street	2	Harbor Police	0
West 30th Street	0	Alexander Avenue	4
West 37th Street	8	Westchester	0
East 35th Street	3	Old Slip	0

Total number of arrests 66

WHY HE CLOSED UP.

Hotel Proprietor Makes an Elaborate Explanation.

The hotel at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street displayed conspicuously in its front windows yesterday the following explanation of its doors being closed:

> Until the arrival of the "Philadelphia Lawyer" who is to cope with the ambiguity of the liquor tax amendments, the JUG ROUTE is recommended. THE PROPRIETOR.

A bit of crape was draped from the upper corners of this, while flanking the lower ones stood a jug and a pocket flask.

CASES IN POLICE COURTS.

Magistrate Bothered a Little by Some of the Amendments.

Cases of violation of the amended Raines liquor tax law came up in all the police courts yesterday, but only a few caused any worry to the Magistrates. Magistrate Mott had one which puzzled him greatly. Dietrich H. Bey, who keeps a grocery store at 500 Ninth Avenue, was arrested for exposing liquor on his shelves. He was represented in court by a lawyer, who was armed with a copy of the amended law. Magistrate Mott got his out and the court clerks opened theirs. All hands then tried to find the section which covered the grocery man's case, and when one of the clerks remarked that there was a misunderstanding somewhere, the Magistrate exclaimed:

"There's a misunderstanding about every section and every line of the law. Nobody knows anything about it."

The grocery man's lawyer said that his client had a perfect right to keep the liquors where they were, as he did not sell them.

"It's all very plain to me," added the lawyer.

"Well," said the Magistrate. "If you can make anything out of it, you can do more than anybody else can. I guess I'll let those wise men down town decide it." Bey was then held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

F. J. Donnelly, a saloon keeper at 600 Third Avenue, was arrested for not having removed the stalls in his saloon. Magistrate Cornell was curious to see these stalls, and made an appointment with Detective Becker for to-morrow afternoon, when he will go to Donnelly's saloon to make a personal examination of the premises. Donnelly was paroled until then.

BROOKLYN DECIDEDLY "WET"

Thirsty Citizens Across the Bridge Had No Trouble in Getting Drinks.

The man who started out in Brooklyn yesterday to discover violations of the Raines liquor tax law was not overburdened with work. The town was "wet" in a double sense. Some of the provisions of the law were enforced rigidly, but there were plenty of loopholes, and the citizen who wanted a drink of liquor could get it without any trouble.

One reason for this was the undecided definition of the word "meal." In one breath, Superintendent of Police McKelvey declared yesterday that a sandwich is not a meal, and in the next said that, as the courts had never fully passed upon the important question, the police could not undertake to decide it for them. And so it happened that, between the courts and the police, the old-time sandwich worked overtime, as usual, in Brooklyn.

Many "Raines hotels" throughout the city sold beer and liquors without the pretense of even a stock sandwich. At Val Schmitt's "hotel" near the bridge both entrances were wide open during the day, and long lines of men made many pilgrimages within. At Boemerman's "hotel," at Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street, the same condition of affairs prevailed.

The situation was somewhat different with the clubs. Many of the proprietors, especially in the vicinity of the City Hall, seemed to have taken fright, and were closed throughout the day. The Federal Outing Club was one exception. A reporter who rang the bell of the door leading to the second floor of the club, on Johnson Street, was accosted by a man, who peered cautiously out at him.

"Are you a member?" was asked, in response to a request for a drink.

"No; but I want to join."

"Well, you can't this week. We've got to be careful," and the door was shut, to an accompaniment of clinking glasses.

At Coney Island, on account of the fifteen days' grace, the visitors drank freely and without stint. It was easy to get a drink without a meal or an alleged sandwich. T. De Quincy Tully of the Law Enforcement League visited the island, and announced himself as quite pleased with the condition of everything in general. The islanders know Mr. Tully very well by this time, and every one is on his or her good behavior when Mr. Tully goes to the island.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the First Precinct found that the law was being violated in Nichols's "hotel," on Court Street. He ordered the proprietor to close up, and when the man refused the Captain threatened to arrest him and the twenty men in the place. Nichols closed up, and his customers crossed the street, thereby going into the Third Precinct, and quenched their thirst in a "hotel" there. Then the crowd jeered O'Reilly, and invited him to step out of his precinct and drink at their expense.

There were two arrests in Williamsburg, both being made by Acting Captain Lynch and Detective Behlen of the Greenpoint Avenue Station. Both policemen were passing the tenement house at 227 Green Street, when their attention was called to a man standing in front of the door as if on guard. When he caught sight of the policemen he immediately closed the door and locked it, and took up a position on the outside.

He was made to open the door, and then the policemen mounted to the third floor, where, in a rear room, they found about thirty men drinking. They were being served by Charles and Arthur McCauley, brothers, who live at 321 Oakland Street. The brothers were locked up in the Greenpoint Avenue Station.

The other arrest was due to the ignorance of the proprietor, who did not understand the amendments. He was Dietrich Brauer of 76 Franklin Street. Formerly he had his bar partitioned off and sold meals with drinks. He was ordered to remove the partition, however, which he did, but turned the entire place into an impromptu restaurant. He and several men were seen eating and drinking, and he was arrested despite his protests.

Long Island City Not Dry.

There was apparently no attempt made to enforce the new provisions of the liquor-tax law in Long Island City yesterday. The police received no instructions, so they allowed things to proceed as in the past. Only one arrest was made.

THE RAINES LAW CONDEMNED.

Turners in the State Will Take United Action for Its Repeal.

ROCHESTER, May 2.—At the annual meeting of the Western New York Turn Verein held in this city to-day it was decided to hold the August carnival at Buffalo, the exact date to be set by the Buffalo Verein. The carnival is always held on Sunday, and as the Raines law will be a bar to the sale of beer this year none of the cities presented an invitation for the carnival, but Buffalo was finally persuaded.

Resolutions strongly condemning the Raines law and calling on turners throughout the State to take united action to secure its repeal were adopted. The convention adjourned to meet in Syracuse on the second Sunday of April, 1898.

Law Observed in Westchester County.

The observance of the liquor tax law in its amended form was rigid in Westchester County. The hotel keepers in Mount Vernon and Yonkers acted strictly under the law, and no arrests were made.

ART LOANED FOR THE PUBLIC.

A Free Exhibition Conducted by the Educational Alliance.

The first day of the third annual art loan exhibition arranged by the Educational Alliance in Institute Hall, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, began yesterday. Great crowds flocked in all day. The inclement weather made the hall doubly popular as a point of recreation.

There are only eighty-six paintings shown this year, and the reduction in number was suggested by J. Carroll Beckwith, the artist who superintended the hanging. His efforts were toward a better display of the many valuable canvases he had to deal with. Among those who have loaned pictures are Samuel Untermyer, J. Hampden Robb, Isaac N. Seligman, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles W. Gould, Daniel Frohman, M. Warley Platzek, Benjamin Altman, and Morris K. Jesup.

The average attendance last year was 4,933 daily. It is expected that this figure will be exceeded this year. On Saturdays and Sundays the gallery is open from 10 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and other days from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission is free.

American Volunteers in France.

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Paris says that 200 American volunteers for Greece have arrived there and gone on to Marseilles. They were all Greeks, and all wore ribbons bearing the inscription, "War, for Victory or Death."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:45 A. M.—80 East One Hundred and Third Street, unknown occupant; damage $5.

8:45 A. M.—48 King Street, Owen Burns; damage $5.

9:35 A. M.—782 Greenwich Street, M. Meyers; damage, $5.

11:35 A. M.—South Side Pier Street, near railroad cut, F. Beekman; damage slight.

4:40 P. M.—461 Seventh Avenue, T. Loughran; no damage.

4:45 P. M.—177 Eldridge Street, K. Solomon; damage slight.

4:50 P. M.—623 Amsterdam Avenue, J. Kisling; damage slight.

5 P. M.—192 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, occupant unknown; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—64 West One Hundredth Street, C. Halverson; damage, $100.

6:35 P. M.—297 Bowery, Max Moritz; damage, $10.

9:10 P. M.—79 Ludlow Street, W. Hecht; damage slight.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use it if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

BICENTENARY OF TRINITY

Imposing Services in Every Church in the Parish to Commemorate the Event.

HISTORY TOLD BY DR. DIX

Brilliant Spectacle at Night at the Gathering of the Guilds—Old Trinity Aglow with Color—The Services in the Various Chapels.

With imposing display of gilded heraldry, silk banners, National flags, and flowers, with special services of song and historical addresses, that dwelt on a long and honorable service in the cause of Christianity, Trinity Parish celebrated its two hundredth birthday yesterday.

The unpropitious weather was no check to the devotion of its people. Not only in the parish church, venerable old Trinity, but in the seven places of worship of which she is the revered mother, the attendance was large at every service. The principal ceremonies connected with the celebration were in Trinity Church, where the rector of the parish, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, delivered a historical address.

This was repeated in a condensed form in a pastoral address read from the pulpits of St. Paul's, St. John's, St. Luke's, St. Agnes's, St. Chrysostom's, and St. Augustine's. The vicars of all these auxiliary churches preached sermons appropriate to the commemoration, and all the choirs were reinforced to meet the requirements of special musical services.

The weather was too gloomy in the morning to set off to advantage the magnificent decorations in Trinity Church. It requires a flood of sunlight to reveal the beauty of its stained windows. Even the profusion of flowers failed to give brightness to its dimmed and historical walls.

But in the evening, amid the blaze of candles and the brilliancy of artistically grouped electric lights, the service of the Guilds was like a festival scene of the Mediaeval Ages. The dark walls set off to best advantage the historical banners and heraldic emblems that reached from floor to roof and extended from portal to chancel. The medallions and ecclesiastical emblems shone with the lustre of polished gold. The magnificent marble altar, a monument to the stonecarver's art, was dazzling in the light. The rich robes of the clergy, made the more conspicuous by the simplicity of the choristers' gowns; the bower of palms and ferns that surrounded them as a huge green frame; the varied silk banners of the Guilds, and the white caps and veils of the women in the pews whom they represented, combined to make a brilliant and impressive scene that will not be soon forgotten by those who saw it.

The music at Trinity Church was particularly fine. In the morning it was more of a choral display, while in the evening opportunity was offered for good congregational effect, particularly by the hearty union of voices in "Onward, Christian Soldier," while the procession of the Guilds, headed by the Trinity choir and clergy, marched through the aisles. Dr. Arthur Messiter, who has been organist and choirmaster at Trinity for thirty years, officiated at the chancel organ, and Dr. Walter B. Gilbert, who has been organist at Trinity Chapel for twenty-seven years, took charge of the gallery organ. Both of these organists will retire at the close of the centenary celebration.

The celebration will continue each day this week, except on Saturday, and end on Sunday next.

STORY OF A GREAT PARISH.

A High Celebration and Communion in the Morning—Dr. Dix's Historical Address.

There were not many people at the early celebration, at 7:30 A. M., in Trinity Church, nor at the 10 o'clock morning prayer. But at the High Celebration, conducted half an hour later by the rector of Trinity Parish, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the pews were crowded.

A great many people associated with the parish church before its up-town auxiliaries were built came down town to attend the opening services of the anniversary week. Among those present were Stephen P. Nash and wife, Gen. John T. Lockman, S. V. R. Cruger, Dr. Egleston of Columbia College, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Delafield, Elihu Chauncey, Col. William Jay, George M. Coit, Charles E. Strong, Mrs. Richard Delafield, and the Rev. Eliphalet Potter, former President of Hobart College.

The aisles of the church were strewn with evergreens. The regular choir was largely reinforced, and the music was a conspicuous feature of the High Celebration. The rendering of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Psalm, "All They That Trust in The Lord," was particularly fine.

The Long History of Trinity.

Instead of a sermon, Dr. Dix made a historical address, in which he said:

"It would be impossible for any man to occupy the position held by me to-day without unusual emotion. We have reached the end of a term of 200 years. For us it is a long time. Only 223 years have elapsed since the city was founded. The first Trinity Church was built near the city wall, on the extreme edge of the town. It had many enemies and adversaries, ready and desirous to frustrate the work; opponents of Episcopacy, seceders from the Anglican communion, jealous members of other religious bodies. The story of the founding of a church and parish of the English type in New York is one of great interest. The charter was dated May 6, 1697, and the church was erected and opened for service in 1698.

"The Bishop of London was named in the charter as first rector. With his consent, the office was given to William Vesey, who continued rector for forty-nine years. Mr. Vesey was not a dissenter, as has been stated by some, but of an old family of Church of England people and Jacobites; a graduate of Harvard, and a lay reader at King's Chapel, in Boston, at the time of his appointment as rector.

"There have been nine rectors of the parish, not counting the Bishop of London. The names of Vesey, Auchmuty, Inglis, and Hobart were especially prominent in the list. Vesey had many enemies, but he prevailed over them all and received the honor and influence of the office of Commissary of the Bishop of London. Auchmuty, gentle, devout, sensitive, bore the brunt of the heavy storm of the Revolution and died of the hardships encountered during the war. Inglis at the end of the war, sorely bereaved by heavy domestic afflictions, left the country and took refuge in Halifax. Hobart, the Great, as he might justly be called, appeared upon the scene just when such a man was wanted. Of these men it may be said that they sowed in tears; of us, their successors, that we have entered into their labors.

For What It Has Stood.

"And now that two centuries have passed by the question may be asked: For what has the old parish stood all this while?

"First, then, it stands for the system which may be historically described as Anglo-Catholic Christianity. It was emphasized by our great Hobart under the terms of evangelical truth and apostolic order. Under the former terms we understand the great mysteries of the Holy Trinity, the incarnation of the eternal Son of God, the atonement in His Blood; the doctrines of grace, so called, including a conviction of the universal power of sin and its deadly results; the office of faith, made alive by love; the certainty that no man can help himself or be helped except by the aid of God; the freedom of the will; the vocation to holiness, the eternal awards to the righteous and the sinner, the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. These things we mean when we speak of evangelical truth.

"By apostolic order we intend the government of the Church by the Bishops; their derivation in succession from the Apostles' times; the settlement of divers orders in the Church by our Lord; the duty of submission of each separate branch of the Church to the voice of the whole collective Church lawfully expressed, and the recognition of the fact that authority in controversies of faith and the right to decree canons, rules, laws, and ceremonies belong not to the individual, whether lay or cleric, but to the Church founded by Christ and governed after His command.

"And so I sum it up: That the parish has stood for two things:

"First—A staunch loyalty to Church principles as received from those who went before us.

"Secondly—A sympathetic appropriation of the best that has come through recent revival and awakening in the fold of Christ.

Often Assailed but Victorious.

"We have had to do battle, not once or twice, but often, with those who aimed to do us mischief; to fight for life, for rights, for property, for our churchyards, and our land.

"In the days before the Revolution, there were Colonial Assemblies, in which we were assailed, and Royal Governors who detested the parish and the rector alike. There were attempts to prevent the settlement of a clergyman in regular orders as minister in the city. There were attempts to prevent the church from receiving the modest benefit of a small rent from land then in possession of the Royal Governor. There was a refusal on the part of the City Government to pay to the rector the salary to which he was entitled under the act of the Assembly settling a ministry for the city. There was an attempt to vacate the grants made to the church in 1699 by Gov. Fletcher; and after Queen Anne's grant in 1705, there was an attempt to recover the land so granted and vest it again in the Crown.

"Then, sixty-five years after the death of Mrs. Anneke Jans Bogardus, and the sale of an old farm of hers, under the provisions of her will, and after every one of her children of the first generation was dead, attempts began to rob the church of the property, which in the lapse of time had come into its possession, and had been out of the possession of Mrs. Bogardus and her heirs a quarter of a century before Trinity Church came into existence.

Hostility of the Legislature.

"In later days we have seen the Albany Street contest, in which the church resisted successfully a move to open a street through the churchyard, a street not needed, and which, if opened, would have been all but useless. In the Legislature, within my own recollection, a terrible attack was made upon the parish, which, if successful, would have practically destroyed it as to any distinctive place among the Episcopal churches of the metropolis, and resulted in leaving the management of its affairs in the hands of a body elected in a mass meeting of all Episcopalians in New York.

"In addition to these formal attacks, resisted by the corporation with the aid of counsel, and invariably defeated in the courts of law, there have been personal controversies, involving clergy and members of the parish, over which, in charity, the veil may be drawn."

"On the whole, we have come out triumphant in every battle we have had to fight. We expect the same result in others which may hereafter evoke our power and summon us to defense. We ask—what we think has been granted thus far—the indulgence of God the Righteous Judge, to whom and to whose cause, even in our faults, shortcomings, and sins, we have endeavored to be true.

The Work of the Parish.

"As to the lines on which the work of the parish has been carried on, I shall not speak particularly, because we expect eminent clergymen to be with us each day this week at noon, who will probably make the several branches of that work the theme of some remarks. The work of Trinity has been emphatically a work of home missions. It has been the mother of churches in this city and State. It has also greatly promoted Christian education, as many institutions in this land, including Columbia University, Trinity College, Hartford, and Hobart College, Geneva, can attest. It has been a school of ecclesiastical art, music, and liturgics. The charities of the parish, meanwhile, have been large and constantly extending.

A Tribute to the Dead.

"Of all the memories of the day the sweetest is that of those kind and helpful persons whose record is written here and read by the eyes of the angels and of God. How would these walls flash and flame into light could the names appear upon them of all those who during the past two centuries have labored here, to be recorded upon them! To the holy dead let our concluding reflections be dedicated as we keep the feast.

"Retracing the past, remembering those who have preceded us, those on whom we rest to-day, recalling the flight of the years and all that they have brought, let us bow the head and worship Him whose truth endureth from generation to generation upon them that fear Him, whose word cannot be broken."

The address was followed by communion service, which was taken by nearly half the people in the congregation. After the recessional hymn the rector received the congratulations of his Vestrymen and a few friends in the sacristy.

VISITORS IN THE AFTERNOON.

Crowds Take the Opportunity to View the Emblems and Decorations.

A large number of people not connected with Trinity Parish who could not find room at the morning service, attended prayers in the afternoon. There was a special service at 3:30, conducted by the Rev. J. N. Steele, vicar of Trinity Church. The musical features of this service were Tours's Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in D and Smart's anthem, "The Lord Hath Done Great Things for Us."

Before and after the service visitors were permitted to wander about and admire the decorations. This will be permitted every afternoon during the week. The banners and emblems are all typically illustrative of the history of the parish, and their significance should be understood before their full beauty can be appreciated. A valuable assistance in this respect will be the full description of the parish and the historical decorations published in the illustrated magazine supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday.

The arms of the Sees of Canterbury and London attracted much attention. So also did the representations of royal and colonial arms at the time of William III. The shields symbolical of the twelve Apostles and twenty-eight banners illustrative of the chief festivals of the ecclesiastical year were rich in coloring and design. People interested in historical emblems of this description took a great deal of pleasure in the arrangement of them, which was the result of great care and pains.

SERVICE OF THE GUILDS.

Trinity Church Crowded to the Doors at the Evening Ceremonies.

By far the most imposing spectacle of the day in Trinity Church was the special service of the guilds in the evening. The church was so thronged that there was not even standing room in the doorways long before the service began. Parents and friends of the children who marched under the banners of the several guilds came from all parts of the city. Even the few seats in the organ loft were placed at the disposal of visitors.

The women and children connected with the guilds occupied nearly all the pews in the main aisle of the church. The divisions were marked by colored silken banners. The women and girls wore white gauze caps and veils, some of them fastened with scarlet bows, some with blue rosettes, and some with broad bands of pink ribbons.

The decorations showed to splendid advantage in the brilliant light. As a mere spectacle they appeared to very much better effect than they did in the daylight—what there was of it yesterday. There was a fine opportunity for congregational singing in the arrangement of music for the evening service, and the people present took full advantage of it.

A sermon addressed especially to the work of the guilds and their influence for good was preached by the Rev. A. A. Griffin. Following the sermon the members of the guilds marched through the church. First in line was the rich banner of Trinity, under which marched the clergy and choir of the church. The hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," in which the entire congregation joined, was kept up while the procession was moving. All sorts and conditions were included in it, white-haired women scarcely able to walk, in the St. Monica Guild, and little boys in skirts, who wanted to pick the flowers at the altar, in the St. Ambrose Guild. Other guilds represented were Good Shepherd's, the St. Agnes's, the St. Ursula's, the St. Mary's, the Holy Cross, the St. John's, and the St. Stephen's.

SERVICES IN THE CHAPELS.

Elaborate Decorations and Fine Music at St. Paul's—Sermon on American Church History.

The services in St. Paul's Chapel yesterday were an attractive celebration of the bicentenary of Trinity Parish, by one of her most prominent and historic branches. The church edifice was draped in front with National flags and bunting. Within, flags and flowers were used lavishly in decoration. The musical services for the high celebration, at 10:30 A.M., were more elaborate than usual.

The Rev. W. Montague Geer, the vicar, read Dr. Dix's pastoral letter, and then preached on the history of the Episcopal Church in this country.

"The first church of America," he said, "was the Protestant Episcopal church founded in 1579 by Francis Fletcher, on the shores of a bay some thirty miles from San Francisco. The first Colonial church was ours, founded by the Rev. Robert Hunt, in Virginia, in 1607, eleven years before the Puritans landed in Massachusetts. There were no resident Bishops then. There was great need of a Christian Bishop, but the idea of an American Bishop was as grotesque to many churchmen of that time as the idea of a Profesor of Higher Mathematics among the Zulus.

"Upon the colony's independence of the mother country followed the Colonial church's independence of the mother church. Some time later came Dr. Samuel Seabury's consecration as Bishop. The Church of England next secured the legislative right to consecrate foreign Bishops, the canonical number of American chief pastors was established, and our ecclesiastical hierarchy came into being.

"The relation of Trinity Parish to this history has been fundamental. Trinity was the first of New York Episcopal churches, the builder, in 1766, of this chapel, Washington's chosen place of worship, and of many other such edifices. She has conferred great blessings upon us by her support of catholic doctrine and by her generous endowment of day schools throughout the parish."

CELEBRATION AT ST. AGNES'S.

Four Services Held and a Historical Address Delivered.

At St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, the bicentennial celebration of the founding of Trinity Parish began at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, with holy communion. Morning prayer was read at 9:30 o'clock. Again, at 11 o'clock, there was holy communion.

Dr. Edward A. Bradley delivered a historical sermon on the inception and growth of Trinity Parish. He referred to the modest beginning of Trinity School, when it met in the belfry of Trinity Church.

At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the evening prayer began and continued into the early evening.

ST. LUKE'S DECORATED.

A Choral Service and Address by the Rev. John H. Logie.

At St. Luke's Chapel, 483 Hudson Street, the bicentenary of Trinity Parish, of which it forms a part, was observed yesterday with much elaborateness. The entrance was festooned with flags, and the chancel, pulpit, reading desk, and altar were lavishly decorated with plants and flowers. The surpliced choir had been increased to forty-five voices, and musical services were held both morning and evening. At each of these services the Rev. Dr. Dix's pastoral was read to the congregation by the Rev. John H. Logie, who is in charge of the chapel.

The chief service was a Te Deum and choral celebration at 10:30 A. M., at which Mr. Logie made a brief address, in which he drew a parallel between the growth of a mustard seed and that of Trinity Parish. He also spoke of the history of St. Luke's Church since the time when it was established in Greenwich Village. He closed by saying: "What has happened in the case of these churches is also true of the individual. Plant the seed of righteousness in your souls, and though it may be even less than the mustard seed it will grow and expand until it becomes great enough to harbor all the heavenly virtues. They will gather to it, even as the birds of the air sought an abiding place on the full-grown mustard plant."

AT ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S.

Several Day Services and a Confirmation in the Evening.

The bicentennial celebration of the founding of Trinity Parish was celebrated yesterday in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. There were early celebrations at 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, followed by the morning prayer and litany at 9:30 o'clock. At 11 o'clock there was a high celebration. During the evening services nearly fifty young people were confirmed. Bishop Potter addressed them.

"If we could have before us the young people who have been confirmed since the founding of Trinity Parish, 200 years ago," said the Bishop, "we would have one for each day in the 200 years. Isn't that a great and glorious army to count on the side of the Lord? Just as the man who has fought for his country wears a little button on his coat to remind the people of his bravery, so you should wear the cross of Christ on your brow and begin the heavenward march. You have passed the cadet stage, and now belong to the army of the Lord. The temptations of life, let us hope, are behind you. Never falter, but press on to victory."

TRINITY CHAPEL EXERCISES.

A Historical Sermon Was Given in Place of the Pastoral.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity Chapel, in the celebration there yesterday deferred the reading of the rector's pastoral to next Sunday. In its place he preached a sermon on the early history of this city and that of Trinity Parish, pointing out how closely both were interwoven.

The chapel outside was adorned with flags, and the altar and chancel were most profusely decorated with lilies and palms. Dr. W. B. Gilbert, the church organist, supplied all the instrumental music, but the choir was supplemented by twenty additional voices. The tenor and bass soloists were especially good. There were services morning and afternoon.

MUSIC AT ST. AUGUSTINE'S.

The Choir Augmented by Voices of the Congregation.

The music at St. Augustine's Chapel, at 107 East Houston Street, yesterday, was under the direction of Arthur L. Brown, the chapel organist, who was assisted by the choir of thirty-five men and boys, augmented by two transcept choirs of 100 voices, selected from the congregation. The morning services, at 9 o'clock, consisted of processional hymn, "Blessed City"; Venite in D, reading psalms, Te Deum in F, Benedictus in G, and recessional hymn, "Holy Father."

The 10:30 o'clock services began with a prelude, Austrian Hymn, and then followed processional hymn, "Glorious Things"; Kyrie, Messe Solonelle, St. Cecilia, from Gounod; Gloria Tibi in D, the Creed, the rector's pastoral, Te Deum, the vicar's address, offertory anthem, from Handel; Sanctus, Messe Solonelle, from Gounod; Gloria in Excelsis, post-communion hymn, "Oh, God of Bethel," and postlude, march in D. There was also an evening service.

Crowds at St. John's.

St. John's Chapel was crowded yesterday with those who joined in the Trinity Parish celebration, and the visitors enjoyed an excellent programme of music. The vicar, the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, preached on the history of Trinity Parish, and read the rector's pastoral letter. Early celebration was held at 7:30 A. M., and morning prayer at 10 o'clock. Half an hour later there was a choral celebration. In the evening there was a festival service of music.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Educational Services at Trinity to be Conducted by Dr. Eliphalet Potter.

The centenary exercises will continue all this week, except Saturday, and end next Sunday. The educational forces of Trinity Parish will be made a feature in Trinity Church to-day, the services beginning at noon. This service will be preceded by an early celebration at 7:30 A. M. At the noonday service the schools, colleges, and universities that have received substantial benefits from Trinity are expected to be largely represented. The address will be made by the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Potter, former President of Hobart College.

Tuesday, at noon, the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Parish—which was a former, and the first, chapel of Trinity—will deliver an address. His theme will be, "Where Shall We Place Our Strongest Churches? How Maintain Them?"

The principal service of the week will be Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Admission will be only by ticket, and the number already issued will tax the capacity of the church. It will be a special day of thanksgiving, to include an address by Bishop Henry C. Potter. It is expected that nearly 200 clergymen will be present at this service. In the evening there will be a service of song, conducted by the rector.

Thursday the Rev. William R. Huntington of Grace Church will preach at the noon service on "Strong Centres of Church Growth." In the evening there will be a special service in St. Paul's Chapel for the Sunday schools of the parish. Delegations of 100 will attend from every church in the parish.

Friday Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary of this city will deliver a historical address in Trinity at noon, giving reminiscences of Trinity Parish.

There will be no services Saturday, but the celebration will wind up next Sunday with special services, in which five Bishops will assist, as follows: Trinity Church, Bishop Doane; St. Paul's Chapel, Bishop Littlejohn; St. John's Chapel, Bishop Coleman; St. Agnes's, Bishop Walker; Trinity Chapel, Bishop Neely.

TROLLEY WAR BY THE SEA.

Nassau Railroad Company String Wires Along Surf Avenue, Coney Island, Despite an Injunction.

The injunction granted by Justice Maddox of Brooklyn last Saturday at the instance of the Sea Beach Railroad Company and served upon the Nassau Electric Railroad Company prohibiting them from laying tracks upon West Eighth Street, Coney Island, adjacent to the Sea Beach property, and upon Surf Avenue, will be argued in the Supreme Court this morning.

The fight between the Nassau Company, on one side, and the Sea Beach Company and property owners in Coney Island on the other, was begun some time ago. The Nassau people have for a long time been wanting to fulfill their cherished scheme of a Brighton Beach connection, and to do this have been heading direct for Surf Avenue. The Coney Island people have no objection to the connection, but insist that it shall not be along Surf Avenue.

Last Saturday night, despite the injunction which Receiver Nelson of the Sea Beach Road says was served upon the Secretary of the Nassau Company, the latter sent several hundred men to the island and began the operation of stringing wires and laying tracks along Emmons Avenue, proceeding from there to Neptune Avenue, to West Sixth Street, diagonally across lots to West Eighth Street, and by morning were within 100 feet of Surf Avenue. Yesterday they reached Surf Avenue and worked north as far as Seagate. They claimed they had a permit to do the work, among others from City Works Commissioner Willis. The work done yesterday will make the company liable to a charge of contempt of court.

AT THE HOTELS.

Emma Calvé is at the Plaza.

J. W. Woolworth of Washington, D. C., is at the Metropole.

Lady Hickson, widow of Sir Joseph Hickson of Montreal, is at the Albemarle.

Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins and Davis Elkins of Elkins, West Va., are at the Savoy.

Commissioner of Lunacy H. A. Reeves of Greenport, L. I., is at the Grand Union.

Rear Admiral Brown of Norfolk and Lieut. A. C. Merillat of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., are at the Grand.

W. E. Miller of Elyria, Ohio; W. H. Hays of Pittsburg, and G. B. Baker of Cleveland are at the Manhattan.

A. S. Page of Oswego, H. S. Hyde of Springfield, Mass., and Stephen Salisbury of Worcester are at the Fifth Avenue.

A. B. Adams of Chicago, B. E. Bullock of Toledo, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Wood of Andover, Mass., are at the Windsor.

Gen. T. S. Peck of Burlington, Vt.; J. W. McArtney of Washington, D. C.; Clifford Perin of Washington, D. C.; Gen. William Sooy Smith of Chicago, and Sol Smith Russell of Chicago are at the Holland House.

Mrs. Robert Garrett and party of Baltimore, Dr. William Wesserhoeff of Boston, Justice G. M. Clarke of Montreal, Bishop John P. Newman of San Francisco, and Dr. N. S. Ludlow of Cincinnati are at the Murray Hill.

Gen. C. J. Langdon of Elmira, Thomas M. King, ex-Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Heath of Washington, D. C., are at the Waldorf.

J. McKenzie, United States Minister to Peru; Leon Jastrewski, United States Consul to Callao, Peru; J. L. Peary, United States Consul to Colon, Colombia, and Count A. M. Michaelis of Italy are at the Gilsey House.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. S. Rogers, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Baum & Balz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats; Hotel Vendome.

Bradford, Thomas & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. D. Bradford, dress goods; 29 Greene Street; Hotel Normandie.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. J. Kuhne, carpets, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. P. Burlingame, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. M. E. Cole, millinery; H. E. Tower, represents; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Smith, dress goods and silks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Lit, hats and bags; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. F. Boyle, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; S. Eisenberg, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Birkle, dry goods, &c.; Holland House.

Farwell, J. V. Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Reddon, carpets; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; G. A. Romney, cloaks and carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Mack, H. S., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; B. W. Mack, woolens; Hoffman House.

Marsh Brothers, Pierce & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. M. Pierce, furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. McDonald, dress goods and silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; G. Millhiser, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Palmer, A. W., Syracuse, N. Y., clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 55 White Street.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Leboldt represents; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 55 White Street.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. Smith, domestics, prints, and dress goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Havens, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Stevens, Charles A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Stevens, silks; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Weber, A. M., Oshkosh, Wis.; A. M. Weber, dry goods and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Weston & Hill Company, Manchester, N. H.; J. W. Hill, dry goods, &c.; H. M. Flack, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

The only genuine Hunyadi Water.

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BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Prescribed and approved for 34 years by all the medical authorities, for CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, HEMORRHOIDS, as well as for all kindred ailments resulting from indiscretion in diet.

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters." *Lancet*

"Speedy, sure, gentle." *British Medical Journal*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*

Andreas Saxlehner.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:56	Sun sets	6:58	Moon sets	9:1[illegible]

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:25	Gov. Is'd	8:40	H. Gate	10:2[illegible]
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:32	Gov. Is'd	8:55	H. Gate	10:4[illegible]

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 3.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Ville de Marseille, Port au Prince	....	....
TUESDAY, MAY 4.		
American, Cape Colony and Natal	10:00 A. M.	....
City of Birmingham, Savannah	....	5:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.		
Caracas, Venezuela Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, MAY 6.		
Orinoco, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MAY 7.		
Andes, Fortune Island and Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, MAY 8.		
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kaiser W'm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mohawk, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Fortune Isl'nd, J'm'ca, Savanilla, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana, Campeche, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Merida, La Plata countries	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May §3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 5 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 12 at 6:30 P. M. Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 3.

Andalusia, Hamburg, April 18.
Bovic, Liverpool, April 23.
Christiania, Havre, April 16.
Creole, New Orleans, April 28.
Croft, Dundee, April 10.
El Norte, New Orleans, April 28.
Evelyn, Gibraltar, April 17.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, May 2.
Lammermoor, Hamburg, April 5.
Massilia, Gibraltar, April 15.
Mercedes, St. Lucia, April 26.
Olympia, Gibraltar, April 17.
Pictavia, Gibraltar, April 17.
Seneca, Havana, April 30.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 30.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

Hexam, Gibraltar, April 19.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, April 26.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, May 1.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

City of Washington, Havana May 1.
Colorado, Hull, April 21.
Havel, Southampton, April 28.
Italia, Gibraltar, April 20.

THURSDAY, MAY 6.

Conemaugh, Antwerp, April 22.
El Sol, New Orleans, May 1.
Germanic, Liverpool, April [illegible]
Palatia, Hamburg, April [illegible]
Sorrento, [illegible]

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

Columbia, Hamburg, April [illegible]
Island, Christiansand, April [illegible]
Schiedam, Amsterdam, April [illegible]
Theresina, Para, April [illegible]

SATURDAY, MAY 8.

Etruria, Liverpool, May 1.
King Cadwallon, St. Lucia, April [illegible]
St. Louis, Southampton, May 1.

Arrived.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Konigin Luise, (Ger.,) [illegible], Bremen March [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 A. M. yesterday.

SS [illegible], Charleston [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS [illegible], (Dutch,) [illegible], Rotterdam April 17, [illegible] at the Bar at [illegible] P. M. May 1.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda April 29, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at [illegible] P. M.

SS [illegible], Petit [illegible] Aux C[illegible] Prince [illegible] passengers [illegible] at the [illegible]

SS Energia, (Br.,) [illegible], Yokohama Jan. 29, Hiogo [illegible], Singapore [illegible] 13th, [illegible] & Co. [illegible] day.

SS Ramon De Larrinaga, (Span.,) [illegible], Cienfuegos [illegible] los & [illegible] terday.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) [illegible], London April [illegible], with mdse. [illegible] rived [illegible] yesterday.

WIN[illegible] moderate [illegible]

Sailed.

SS [illegible]
SS [illegible]
SS [illegible]
SS [illegible]
SS [illegible]

By Cable.

LONDON, May 2.—SS [illegible] Boyes, [illegible] Isle of [illegible] SS E[illegible] York f[illegible] SS F[illegible] York f[illegible] from [illegible] passed [illegible] SS L[illegible] New Y[illegible] SS E[illegible] pool fo[illegible] A. M. t[illegible]

A DEVICE OF THIEVES.

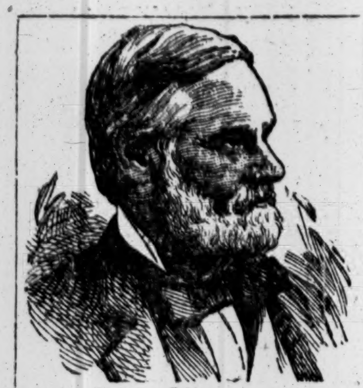
Woman Lured from Her Home by a False Message of Illness.

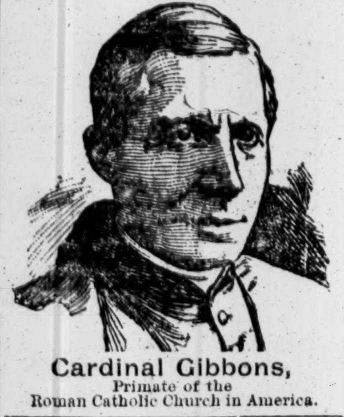
Jacob Frohman, eleven years old, and Henry Engel, twenty-six years old, both of 56 Cannon Street, were arrested last night, charged with [illegible] robbery [illegible] at 135 Clinton Street.

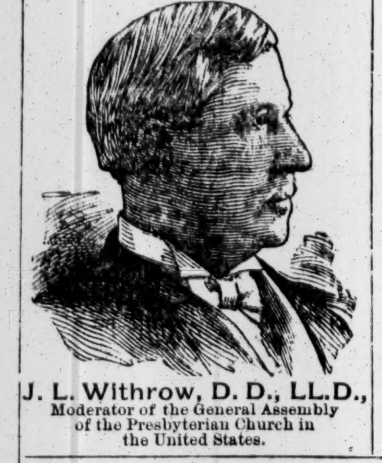
The [illegible] went [illegible] husband [illegible] Broadway [illegible] utes a[illegible] husband [illegible] ant gl[illegible] Glickstein [illegible] reached [illegible] been r[illegible] a diamond [illegible] stolen.

CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH PRICE 50 CTS. TRIAL 10c. Druggists or mail. ELY BROS., [illegible]

STEAM CARPET CLEANING.—THE C. H. BROWN CO., [illegible]


John Sherman,
Secretary of State.
Ex-Secretary of Treasury.
Ex-U. S. Senator from Ohio.


Cardinal Gibbons,
Primate of the
Roman Catholic Church in America.


J. L. Withrow, D. D., LL.D.,
Moderator of the General Assembly
of the Presbyterian Church in
the United States.

HERE'S HOW THEY LOOK.

Some Leaders in American Thought and Action.

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D. W. Flagler, } Artillery in the United States, Gunmaking, Gunnery, Improvements in Gunpowders.
Chas. H. Clark, }
Mark W. Harrington, Meteorology.
J. Sterling Morton, Agriculture in the United States.
A. W. Greely, Polar Explorations Since 1880.
G. W. Melville, Navy of the United States.
John G. Mitchell, Savings Banks in the United States.
Thomas B. Reed, Congress and the Legislative Power of the United States.
Frances E. Willard, Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
Simon Newcomb, Astronomy, Observatory, Telescope, Astronomical Photography.
Nelson A. Miles, Coast Defenses of the United States.

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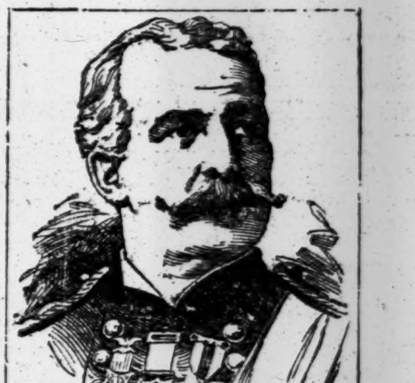
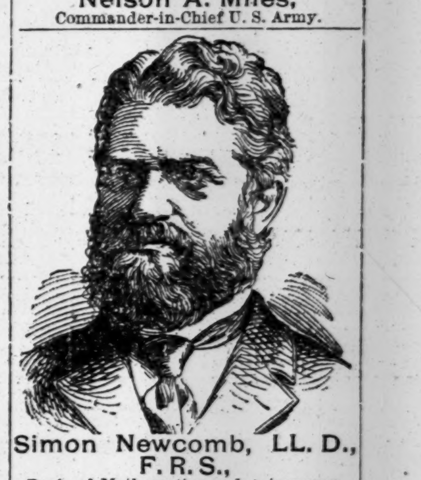
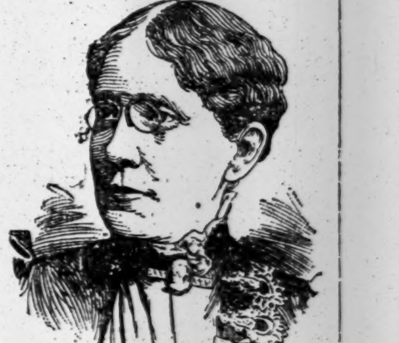
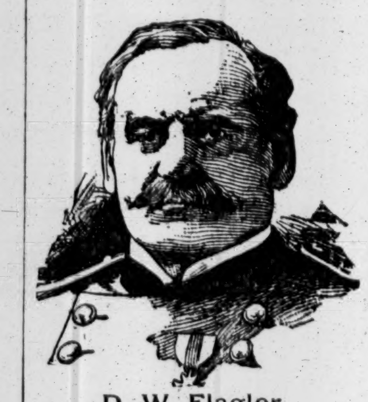
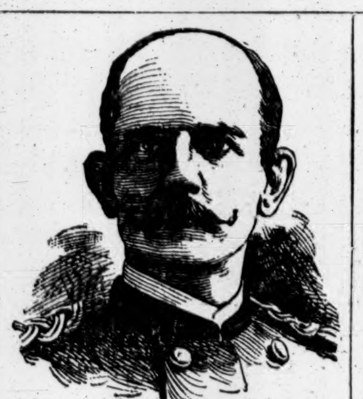
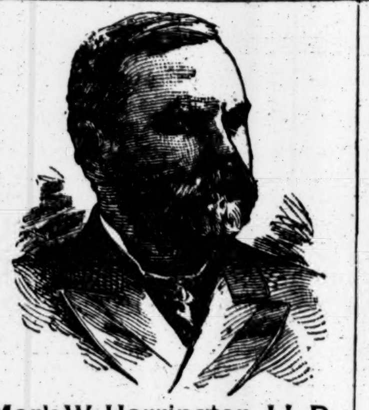

Nelson A. Miles,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Army.

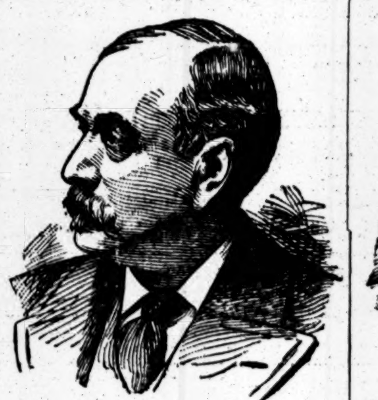

Simon Newcomb, LL. D., F. R. S.,
Prof. of Mathematics and Astronomy,
Johns Hopkins University: Supt. of
the *Nautical Almanac* U. S. Navy Dept.

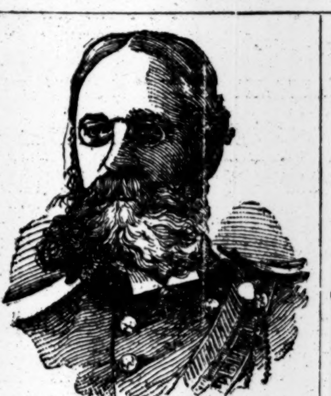

Frances E. Willard,
President of the World's and National
Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

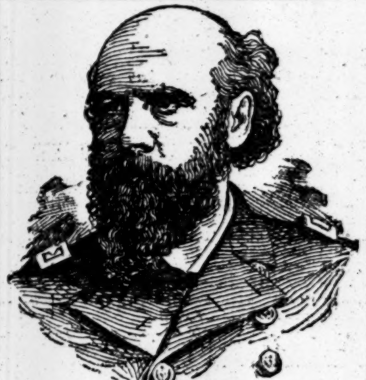

D. W. Flagler,
(Brig. Gen.)
Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

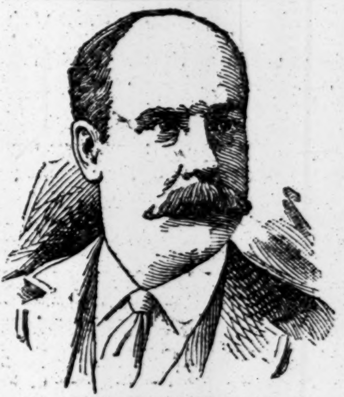

Charles H. Clark (Capt.),
Assistant Ordnance Officer,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

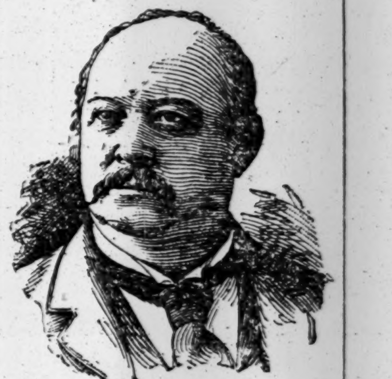

Mark W. Harrington, LL.D.,
Pres. Univ. of Wash'n, Seattle, Wash.
Form'ly Chief of U. S. Weather Bureau.


J. Sterling Morton,
Ex-Secretary of Agriculture.


A. W. Greely (Brig. Gen.),
Arctic Explorer.
Chief Signal Officer, Wash'ton, D. C.


G. W. Melville,
Engineer in Chief U. S. Navy,
Washington, D. C.


John G. Mitchell,
Pres. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank,
Chicago, Ill.


Thomas B. Reed,
Speaker of LI. and LIV.
Congresses, etc.

MASS FOR MR. HAVEMEYER

The Rev. Father Malone Celebrates It for the Repose of His Friend's Soul.

HE REPLIES TO SOME RUMORS

Conversion of the Sugar Magnate Was Not Brought About by the Priest—Eulogy of the Dead.

A mass for the repose of the soul of Theodore A. Havemeyer was said yesterday in the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, Williamsburg. The Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of the church, spoke of his dead friend, who had been a contributor to the church fund for the last thirty-two years. The church was crowded. A week ago yesterday, Father Malone offered up the sacrifice of the mass for Mr. Havemeyer's conversion. In referring to Mr. Havemeyer, Father Malone said:

"Mr. Havemeyer was a dear friend of mine for the last forty years, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church of his own free will. A rumor has been spread broadcast that through my intercession he was converted. His case was not one of undue influence. Whenever I called to see my dear friend it was from a personal desire, and the subject of religion was never broached. If a subject was brought up for discussion by any of my Protestant friends pertaining to religion that was open for discussion, I would argue the question in the usual way, and then leave them to their own convictions.

"Some persons have an impression that Catholic priests are barbarians, but in this they are mistaken. It matters not whether a dying man is rich or poor, a Catholic priest will not strive to influence him in his last moments. When the Holy Father asked me why I did not try and convert Mr. Havemeyer, I told him that I would leave the matter to his convictions.

"To-day, I offer up the mass for our departed friend's soul. There is no reason to rejoice beyond the fact that his soul was converted to God. There might be a million more converts, if Catholics would mingle more with their fellow-Protestants. I never had any trouble with my Protestant friends. People are wondering why I was invited to celebrate mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral on account of the differences which existed between Archbishop Corrigan and Dr. McGlynn. I was known at that time to be an advocate of the talented priest. One thing on which the Archbishop and I do not differ is the question of doctrine. In matters not relating to faith, we have a perfect right to differ.

"Mr. Havemeyer spent his early days among the people of this parish, and by his energy built the refineries which give work to thousands of poor. I take pleasure in announcing that he went before his God with the gift of our faith."

A number of those who were benefited by Mr. Havemeyer's silent generosity shed tears at the conclusion of the venerable prelate's remarks.

A Striking Collection of Pictures.

There is no denying the fact that good illustrations go hand in hand with good matter when it is a question of book-making—book-editing. The reader feels more interest in a person if an accurate sketch introduces him, so to speak, and makes him feel less a stranger to the personality he is considering. This is why the publishers of the enlarged and perfected 30-volume edition of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA embellished the pages of that work with 1,500 illustrations not found in the original, (which, reproduced, constitutes the first 25 volumes of the definitive 30-volume edition). In this issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be found a half-page advertisement setting forth the paper's offer of that great work on easy terms and giving specimen cuts of some of the American contributors. These 14 portraits are only newspaper reproductions, but they are good likenesses and serve to heighten the reader's interest in the articles enumerated opposite each contributor's name.—*Ad.*

THE TENNESSEE EXPOSITION.

Opening of the Woman's Building Will Be the Principal Ceremony of This Morning.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 2.—At the exposition grounds, the chief events to-morrow will be the closing public exercises of the Essenic Knights, and the formal opening of the Woman's Building and all of its beautiful departments, at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. V. L. Kirkman, President of the Woman's Board, will deliver the adddress of welcome. Mrs. C. N. Grosvenor, Vice President for West Tennessee, and Mrs. Mary B. Temple, Vice President for East Tennessee, also will speak. The leading musician in to-morrow's exercises at the Woman's Building will be Corrine Moore Lawson of New York.

This building will be one of the most attractive at the exposition.

WITH BLANK CARTRIDGES.

A Duel in a Rainstorm in Chicago Yesterday.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Jerry Busk of the firm of McCabe & Co. gave the lie to W. L. King last night. King said Busk was too old to be called to account, whereupon Busk, who is a Virginian with a war record, suggested that weapons would put them on the same footing. This was agreeable to King, who chose J. S. Evans as his second. Busk chose J. Kelly, and stalked haughtily away, while the three others winked at each other.

This morning, in a pouring rain, they met north of Jackson Park and exchanged blank cartridges. Of course Busk thought he had fought a real duel. Dr. Baer drove up in a wagon containing a sewing machine with which he was prepared to sew up the wounds. Then Busk was furious. He was on Gen. A. P. Hill's staff in the war.

King is a son of W. W. King, a noted Boston lawyer.

MRS. RENNIE WAS DROWNED.

A Bridge Fell and Carried Her into the Water.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 2.—Mrs. Margaret Rennie, a widow, living with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Rogers at Bonhamtown, three miles from this city, was drowned in a peculiar manner this afternoon. The bridge over Mill Creek, a small stream, had recently been widened. The work was completed on Friday, and on that day the false work was removed and the new bridge depended upon itself for support.

This afternoon, Mrs. Rennie, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Matilda Martin, went to the bridge for the purpose of seeing it and of watching the swollen waters of the stream as they tumbled beneath it. While they were standing on the edge of the bridge the earth upon which the end of it rested caved in, carrying down a portion of the bridge. Mrs. Rennie fell into the stream. The fallen earth and bridgework damned the stream, and in a few minutes it was of considerable depth.

Mrs. Martin felt the earth giving way, and jumped out of danger. She tried to save her sister, but could not. She summoned help, and Samuel Martin and Henry Thomas recovered Mrs. Rennie's body twenty minutes after the accident. Dr. Long examined the body. The county had not accepted the bridge.

Drowned Off Cape Henlopen.

BREAKWATER, Del., May 2.—Joseph Briend, aged twenty-two years, of St. Peter's, Cape Breton, a fisherman on board the schooner Lizzie Smith, was knocked overboard three miles southeast of Cape Henlopen yesterday and drowned.

CHRIST, THE GREAT HEALER

The Rev. Mr. McNeill, the Scottish Evangelist, Preaches in Dr. John Hall's Church.

THE PHARISEES STILL EXIST

Object to the Cure of Withered Souls and Criticise Methods Used—The Easiness of Faith—Unbelief Not Intellectual.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church was comfortably filled yesterday afternoon when the Rev. Dr. John Hall and the Rev. John McNeill ascended the platform. Mr. McNeill was announced to preach. He is a Scotchman, and has been for a few years past engaged in evangelistic work. Prior to that he was pastor of the Regent's Square Presbyterian Church, in London. He comes to this country in acceptance of an invitation extended last year by over 100 American ministers.

Dr. Hall opened the service with prayer and Scripture reading, then introducing Mr. McNeill, who took for his text the words from the third chapter of Mark, "And Jesus entered again into the synagogue, and there was a man there who had a withered hand."

The preacher told the story of the healing of the withered hand, and of the Pharisees who watched that they might find fault with Jesus. "One thing that provokes the Lord to anger," he said, "is to come in His presence in a cold, critical, fault-finding spirit, when you ought to come as the poor, helpless, blighted, withered sinner you are."

He compared people who watch and criticise to the Pharisees.

He drew a picture of the scene in the synagogue. The fame of Jesus as a healer of disease had brought the afflicted man there, but he might have been tempted to object that it was a rather sensational way to handle him by asking him to "stand forth." The preacher continued: "We will sin with a front like brass; we will trample on a father's warning, a wife or mother's tears or entreaties; and go to sin, folly, and the devil brazen-faced, and who cares? But when it is coming back from sin and folly—limping, damaged, withered, dying, then turn down the lights and let no dog bark. We get so bashful when anybody taxes us with getting uneasy about our withered soul." He went on to say that it was this fear of what people might say that often kept men from surrendering themselves into the hands of the Saviour.

Taking up the second command, "Stretch forth!" the preacher dwelt on the faith of the afflicted man, and said that the most effortless thing a man could do is to take Christ at His word.

"Oh, the dastardliness of unbelief!" he exclaimed, "that refuses to put the crown on the Saviour's head! Never call your unbelief intellectual. It is without head or heart."

Mr. McNeill preached yesterday morning at the anniversary services of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, in the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. There was an elaborate programme of music. The regular Sabbath services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, the pastor of the church.

Mr. McNeill will preach again to-night in the Fifth Avenue Church.

THE NATION'S TRIBUTE TO GRANT.

Dr. MacArthur's Sermon on Last Tuesday's Great Pageant.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur preached yesterday in the Calvary Baptist Church on the Nation's tribute to the memory of Grant. He took his text from Exodus xii., 26: "What mean ye by this service?" The preacher said, in part:

"Men are as truly raised by God to-day as was Joshua, Gideon, or any patriot or hero of Old Testament times. We have no right to relegate God to remote times and to distant countries. He is here and His hand is controlling events to-day as truly as ever in the past. Never before in the history of the United States was such a tribute paid to a dead soldier as that to the memory of Gen. Grant last Tuesday. The greatest of our citizens and representatives from all the leading nations of the world joined to honor the mighty leader, the heroic patriot, the humble citizen. It was not a sectional occasion. North and South, blue and gray, united in honoring the soldier-President whose 'Let us have peace' is a watchword which has echoed round the world.

"The pageant was the recognition of a large, really a new, National life. An army as large as that which Greece has now in the field marched round the monument last Tuesday. This monument overlooking the Hudson tells the story of the birth of a new nation.

"There never was a prouder, more heroic, and pathetic sight given the world than Grant's great battle at Mount McGregor. All honor to the man to whom coarseness was as abominable as profanity. All honor to the man who recognized God as the Ruler of the Universe, and as the father of all trusting hearts."

CHAPLAIN TAYLOR'S NEW POST.

Preached His First Sermon in the Park Congregational Church.

"Ye believe in God; believe also in me." St. John, xiv., 1, was the text selected by the Rev. Mark B. Taylor, Chaplain in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, for his first sermon, yesterday forenoon, in his new charge, the Park Congregational Church, Sixth Avenue and Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

Chaplain Taylor was the pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Church in Canton, Mass., for twelve years, and preached his last sermon there on Easter Sunday. He is fifty-two years old, but were it not for his gray mustache and hair and partially bald head, one might be deceived into the belief that he had not felt the touch of more than forty years. The main characteristic of Chaplain Taylor shows itself in every word he utters, every expression of his features, every one of his few gestures. He is informal, direct, and simple.

"This is not an introductory sermon," said Chaplain Taylor. "It is simply a sermon for the day. I have the same disinclination to speak of the first sermon as of a farewell sermon. We will take up God's work heart to heart and shoulder to shoulder, and strive for the advancement of His Kingdom."

BISHOP CURTIS RETIRES.

No Longer Head of the Catholic Diocese of Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 2.—Bishop Alfred Curtis of the Catholic Diocese of Wilmington preached his farewell sermon at St. Peter's Church to-day and retired to private life. His successor will be Bishop Monaghan, who, upon his appointment last Fall, came from Charleston, S. C., where he had been assistant priest.

Bishop Curtis gave as his reason for leaving the Church his physical infirmities, and his desire to retire to private life. He said he was sixty years of age, and had been in the ministry for a long term of years.

Bishop-elect Monaghan will be installed next Sunday. Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Becker of Savannah, Moore and Van De Veguer of Richmond, and Donahoe of Wheeling, and Archbishop Ryan and Bishop Prendergast of Philadelphia will take part in the services.

Snow Falls in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 2.—Dispatches from towns in the interior of the State say the rain of last night turned into snow, and in many places wintry conditions prevailed this morning. At Bucyrus three inches of snow fell, and at Martin's Ferry, in the southeastern part of the State, the ground was covered with snow.

ETHICAL CULTURE DEFINED

Prof. Felix Adler Defends the Principles of His Society Against the Orthodox Critics.

MAKES MORALITY HIS CREED

No Reason for the Existence of a Divine Power Except Moral Argument—"Be Thou Perfect" the Motto of the Ethical Culturist.

Impressive exercises were held yesterday morning by the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall. Nearly 1,000 members of the People's Choral Union and of the People's Singing Classes, under the leadership of Frank Damrosch, furnished the music, and the platform had to be extended half way into the auditorium to accommodate the singers. Prof. Adler's discourse was on "What a Member of the Ethical Culture Society Should Believe," and was designed as an answer to recent strictures passed upon the leader's methods by ministers and the sectarian press.

"The question 'What shall I believe?'" said the speaker, "is perhaps one of the most momentous of the present age, and yet it is remarkable with what lightness and recklessness it is treated. The trouble is that we are too much engrossed with the thought of the world. There is a lamentable lack of independence on the part of some people, a desire to lean on the opinions of others. They continually ask what their neighbors, what the rest of the world believes, being afraid to ask 'What must I believe?'

"Belief is not a luxury; it is a necessity. We cannot dispense with it. In times of trouble especially we need it. Our beliefs are antiseptics that prevent blood-poisoning when we are wounded by the strokes of adversity. A correct philosophy adds a touch of nobleness to every joy, a ring of genuineness to every aspiration, and a new dignity to every act. To rely upon a borrowed belief or upon the reasoning of some one else in times of stress is indeed poor policy. The only right attitude is to canvass honestly what one is to believe, and to accept nothing that is not compatible with one's reasoning."

Ethical Culture's Creed.

Speaking of the stand taken by the Ethical Culture Society, Prof. Adler said: "The current religious teachings did not have convincing effect on us. Some of our friends, especially the so-called liberal churches, have seen fit to censure us. The Unitarians, for instance, say that they also have ethical culture, but in addition they have also worship. That is true. For that matter, the Episcopalians and the Roman Catholics can give us still more. But it is not a question of how much we have, but how much we can justify. The current religious teachings did not justify themselves when canvassed. They all centred upon the theory of revelation. Our ecclesiastical friends forge a chain of evidence link by link, which, however, they cannot join. Now, if it be that the logical ladder is not long enough, that the chain of evidences is not complete, then there is a gap, and something was needed to fill it up. This something was found in revelation. One day the heavens opened and God appeared. In such a manner the Emperor of the universe is supposed to have been seen by the mental eye. The existence of this Supreme Being was not left to inference, but became the result of direct mental apprehension.

"But this evidence, which was designed to compensate the lack of other evidence, was itself seen to rest on insufficient evidence, and as a result the human reason is left to grope in the twilight. The Church disregards the theory of moral certainty and requires faith to make up the deficiency of material evidence. This faith once destroyed, there can be nothing left that is unimpeachable and invulnerable. It is on this point that the Ethical Culture movement bases its principle. Yes, there is something left, and that something is the importance of living rightly.

"The first article of the ethical creed is that it is a good thing to be good, no matter what elese is true. A fine act is a fine act, no matter whether we know how the world originated, while a vile act is vile, no matter where the perpetrator goes to in the hereafter. The orthodox Christians say you must have superhuman assistance in order to be good, and this is combated by the second article of the ethical creed, which believes in the sufficiency of man to be good. I know full well what a blundering race we are, how weak in resolution, and how frail in temptation; yet I believe in the sufficiency of a man's effort, unaided by divine effort. The desire to be good will always create the possibility, and it is, therefore, this desire that must be fostered.

"The third article of our creed is the increase of the light. We do not think that all the moral doctrines have already been exploited. There is a gradual unfolding of moral truths which are not in the Bible, nor in the teachings of old. Isaiah and Jesus would doubtless modify their doctrines were they to come back to us at the present time. The injunction of Jesus, 'Lay not up for yourselves treasure upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt,' surely cannot hold good now, when the increase of social wealth is the condition of a higher civilization. What we must look to are the right methods of its accumulaton, the generous dispensing, and good methods of distributing wealth."

Practice Before Belief.

In conclusion, Prof. Adler said that his silence upon the theological question of his creed has often been misunderstood. "The reticence we observe," he said, "has been deliberately chosen for the reason that we think the practical beliefs are more important. The other is in the background. The main object of this society is to help men to lead better lives, to reform and reshape ourselves, and to cut off the morally rotten part of ourselves. With Christians it is belief first, while practice is merely a corollary, but with us practice is first, and from that practice springs forth the belief. As for the existence of a Divine power, there is no reason for it except that of moral argument. 'Be thou perfect' is the motto.

"The pursuit of the good is the condition of the belief in the eternity of the good. If there is again an outpouring of faith it will be because men have become better and have been taught a nobler life. To bring this about is the object of the Society of Ethical Culture. Let man be noble, helpful, and good. In that alone can he be distinguished from other beings."

EX-MAYOR MAGOWAN EXPLAINS.

Married a Second Time to Wife No. 2 Before Taking Her to Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—Ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, who appeared in Trenton last night with his second wife, who was Mrs. Barnes, and installed her in the mansion adjoining that occupied by his former wife, gave out a statement to-night that he and Mrs. Barnes were married a second time on Dec. 17 last in Camden, N. J.

He said the marriage was performed by Justice of the Peace Evans. Mrs. Magowan to-night showed the marriage certificate and a certified copy of the report of the marriage sent to City Clerk Varney by Justice Evans. This second marriage was for the purpose of overcoming any possibility of the Milwaukee marriage being declared invalid, because neither had been divorced six months or over.

The Scotch-Irish Congress.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 2.—Among the speakers who have been invited and are expected to deliver addresses at the ninth annual Scotch-Irish Congress, to be held at Detroit, Mich., June 10 to 13, are Col. Alexander K. McClure of Philadelphia, Dr. Radcliffe, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Duffield, New York; Dr. John Hall, New York; Prof. George MacCloskie, Princeton, N. J.; Col. John J. McCook, New York; Prof. H. A. White, Lexington, Va.; Bishop J. Miller Thompson, Jackson, Miss.; the Rev. Howard A. Johnston, Chicago; James Dinsmore, Sterling, Ill.; Adlai E. Stevenson, Bloomington, Ill.; B. M. Cutcheon, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Dr. W. G. Craig, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. The above announcement is made here to-night by A. C. Floyd, Secretary of the society.

DR. EATON TO PARKHURST

The Universalist Divine Defends His Doctrine Against the Criticisms of the Presbyterian Reformer.

DOES NOT CONDONE SINNING

Theologians, He Says, Cannot Yet Understand the Truth, but It Has Permeated Modern Life—Endless Torment Incompatible with God's Goodness.

The congregation of the Church of the Divine Paternity met yesterday morning for the first time in the Carnegie Lyceum, at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Eaton's sermon was a reply to some recent criticisms on Universalism, uttered by Dr. Parkhurst. Dr. Eaton paid a compliment to the civic services of the critic, but said that his theology was not that of the advancedly intelligent. In the course of his sermon, Dr. Eaton said: "No one who has intelligently watched the trend of theological thought of the past half century can fail to concede the great landslide toward Universalism. The heresy of 1823 has become the orthodozy of to-day. But even now there is but a limited conception on the part of scholarly, theologically trained men of the true Universalism. In spite of this limited knowledge, however, views on endless punishment have been greatly modified.

"The conception that God leans back on his throne indifferent whether man is saved or not is terribly unjust. God is certainly interested in the scheme by which man is lost or saved. The sociological literature of the day is baptized in the hope of man's eternal life."

Referring to Dr. Parkhurst's statements concerning Universalism, he said: "The attitude of the distinguished clergyman is that of one who but imperfectly grasps the truths of Universalism. He is not alone in thinking that the Universalist closes his eyes to sin or condones transgression. But to say that Universalism condones sinning misrepresents a creed than which there is none more severe, yet logical.

"Our attitude toward salvation is not understood by orthodox theologians, permeated by the belief in everlasting punishment as they are. Only yesterday I was asked: 'If Jesus does not save from endless torment, what is the merit of salvation?'

"Universalism affirms that salvation is the reward of personal effort looking to the attainment of Christlike character. Salvation can never be achieved without His help. Salvation comes to the workers with God, but we must work. We cannot achieve heaven until heaven is brought into us.

"Some one has said that when the tragic element is taken out of Christianity its force is destroyed. Men don't believe in endless punishment, because it is so terrible. Gigantic punishment does not prevent sin. God renders to every man according to his worth. But out of the silent mist of error and sin there stretches out a helping hand, for God is a being of infinite resources. By punishment as by reward the end of all things will be accomplished, and in the end we shall find the restoration of all men by seeking and praying."

Fifth Year of His Pastorate.

The Rev. Dr. William J. Harsha, pastor of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, yesterday celebrated the fifth anniversary of his call to the church. Special services were held.

DEPARTMENT OF
WANAMAKER'S
THE INTERIOR
CARPETS
RUGS
FURNITURE
UPHOLSTERY

REDUCED PRICES FINE DRESS GOODS We make an early readjustment of prices on our rich and popular stuffs. The lots are large, new, worthy, and do not represent leavings and remnants. They include great assortments that should command the intelligent interest of every retail buyer of Spring and Summer Dress Goods.

PARIS NOVELTIES
Silk figured Etamines, 5 styles, reduced from $3.75 to $2.25.
Silk-and-Wool lace border Grenadine, 5 styles, reduced from $2.50 to $1.50.
Silk-and-Wool Plaid Grenadine, 3 styles, reduced from $3 to $2.
Lace stripe Etamine, double weave, 4 styles, reduced from $3.50 to $2.50.
Tinsel Corded Grenadine, 5 styles, reduced from $3.50 to $2.50.
Lace stripe Grenadine, 4 styles, reduced from $3.50 to $2.75.
Silk figured Poplin, 4 styles, reduced from $3.50 to $2.75.
Silk stripe Grenadine, double weave, 3 styles, reduced from $4.50 to $3.
Tinsel lace Etamine, 5 styles, reduced from $1.75 to $1.
Crepon figured Gauze Grenadine, 5 styles, reduced from $3.50 to $2.50.
Fancy Moire Grenadine, 6 styles, reduced from $2.75 to $2.

LINEN NOVELTIES
Embroidered Linen Chiffon, reduced from $5 and $5.75 to $3.50 and $4.25.
Novelty Linen Dentelle, reduced from $3 to $2.
Linen and Tinsel Etamine, reduced from $2 and $3 to $1.50 and $2.
Lace Stripe Linen Batiste, reduced from $2.25 to $1.50.
Lace and Tinsel Grenadine, reduced from $1.25 to 85c.
Silk plaid Linen Chiffon, reduced from $2 to $1.25.
Striped Silk and Linen Gauze, reduced from 75c. to 50c.

DRESS SILKS To-day a lot of fancy striped Taffeta Dress Silks, 27 inches wide, get first showing and stimulate interest.

$1.25 A YARD.

Eight color combinations. Similar quality, regularly $1.75. They're *here only*.

Another new arrival—Plaid Surah Silks, 22 in. wide,

AT $1.

The $1.25 quality. Big assortment of bright color combinations.

The Rotunda.

FANCY RIBBONS An extraordinary offering. Striped, figured, bordered, plain. Qualities rich, immense varieties in color, six distinct collections, all four inches wide, pure silk. They all go at one bargain price,

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Broadway.

CHINA TABLE WARE Our stock of Decorated Dinner Sets is great. Prices from $4.75 for 100 pieces English Porcelain to $265 for 142 pieces richest Haviland China.

Special to-day:

FROM CHAS. FIELD HAVILAND
15 sets, 100 pieces in each, embossed shape, flower decorations; covered pieces are heavily gilded, $20; regularly $30.

FROM THOS. HAVILAND
10 sets, 113 pieces in each, pink and blue, flower decorations, covered and meat dishes gilded, $20; worth $35.

CARLSBAD CHINA
18 sets, 102 pieces in each, including soup tureens and three meat dishes, festoon shape, flower decorations, all pieces gilded, $10.50; imported to sell at $17.50.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN
18 sets, 113 pieces in each, flower decorations, embossed and heavily gilded, $12; regularly $20.

DECORATED CHINA TOILET SETS Alleged seconds. Practical firsts. Half Prices—fact. Just caught 52 sets, of which the three following are most important.

Sets of 12 pieces, including jar, fancy shape, $5; worth $10.
Sets of 10 pieces, without jar, fancy shape, $3; worth $6.
Sets of 10 pieces, without jar, plain shape, $2.25; worth $5.

All have flower and gold decoration. If you were of the many who were disappointed at the last sale of these goods you can now be consoled.

Basement.

WALL DECORATIONS In the Wall Paper Store you'll find all sorts of Wall Papers and Canvases, and by close alliance with Upholstery, Wall Tapestries can be bought and orders given for proper hanging. We are equipped for very thorough interior decorating.

Third floor.

SUMMER FURNITURE An attractive assortment of Maple Chairs, Settees, etc. Splint and woven cane backs and seats. The merest hint at prices:

Maple Rocker, spindled back, double woven splint seat, 85c.
Maple Rocker, slat back, double woven splint seat, $1.25.
Maple Rocker, full arms, high back, double woven splint seat and back, $2.25.
Maple Settee, spindled back, double woven splint seat, 4 ft. long, $3.25.
Maple Settee, slat seat, spindled back, full arms, $4.50.
Maple Rocker, full arms, double woven cane seat and back, $5.25.
Maple Rocking Settee, 4 ft. long, full arms, double woven cane seat and back, $8.

Some new and attractive patterns have been added to the big showing of Grass Cloth Covered Furniture. Some have decorated seats and backs. Prices, $9 to $20.

Fourth floor.

WOMEN'S IMPORTED SUITS Ready-made and the equals of the best custom work. The perfect finish, fetching styles and cheapness leave nothing to be desired. Just five lots picked at random from the big stocks—

At $16.50—Of tan covert cloth, lined with satin rhadame, mess coat, inlaid velvet collar, pearl buttons, fan back skirt, unlined.
At $18—Of cheviot serge, dragoon jacket, lined throughout with changeable taffeta, new shape skirt, unlined.
At $20—Of mohair, choice quality, dragoon jacket, lined with satin rhadame, fan back skirt; Suit neatly braided.
At $23.50—Of fine serge, new open front jacket, revers and facing of satin, lined with satin rhadame, skirt hangs correctly.
At $25—Of cheviot, mess coat, some neatly braided, others have revers of satin with white cord edging, lined with satin rhadame, skirt unlined.

JARDINIERES New shapes, handsomely decorated, perfect goods—yet the chief of the China-ware Store lops the prices just about in half. Never a dull day in this China Store.

5 in. terra cotta, 12c.
Red, blue or green and gold stippled,
6 in., 40c from 75c
7 in., 65c from $1.25
8 in., 95c from $1.75
7 in., Doulton, flowered, $2.50 from $5.
6 in., rose and gold, 65c from $1.25.
7 in., rose and gold, 75c from $1.50.

Basement.

FURNITURE COVERINGS AND DRAPERIES Moving or housecleaning brings the defects of old suits of Furniture to light. If you have such, read this:

We have 19 colorings in 3 designs of silk-faced Tapestries, well worth $1.85 and $1.75, that to-day are reduced to $1.35.

They are admirably suited to renewing old furniture with elegance and cheapness.

HEAVY CURTAINS Positive reductions on several sorts give unusual chances for superior household decoration at very small cost.

86 pairs silk figured Curtains, 2 designs, 10 colorings, $11 and $9.50, are reduced to $7.50 a pair.
76 pairs figured Tapestry Curtains, 14 colorings, are reduced from $7 and $6.75 to $5 a pair.
38 pairs figured Tapestry Curtains, 6 colorings, are reduced from $5.25 to $4 a pair.

This chance is due to a desire to create room for newly arriving goods. There is no depreciation in goods reduced, and they are all new.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS The following list represents special bargains in domestic Linens that were collected recently by our representatives at various linen making centres in Europe.

They are so real and so positive as to demand the attention of every thrifty housekeeper and hotel proprietor.

TABLE LINEN
At 56c a yd.—68 in. bleached Irish Damask, old-fashioned, honest linen. A dozen choice patterns.
At 75c a yd.—68 in. snow white Scotch Damask. Heavy, strong, handsome. Breakfast and Dinner Napkins to match. Ten desirable patterns.
At $2 a doz.—22 in. German damask Napkins. Positively cheap.

TOWELS
At 25c each, $3 a doz.—Huckaback Towels, fine quality, hemmed, handsome damask borders, large. Never been matched at the price.
At 30c each, $3.60 a doz. Huckaback Towels, fine quality, heavy, hemstitched. Splendid value.

PILLOW CASES
At 25c each—Pure linen, hemstitched. Downright bargains.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

The Congress to Meet in Washington Wednesday to Begin Its Labors.

PROPOSED POSTAL CHANGES

The Weight of the Unit for Foreign Rates May Be Increased, but No Lowering of Postage Contemplated—The Proceedings May Continue Six Weeks.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The postal operations of the world will pass in review before one of the most distinguished bodies that ever met in this country when the Universal Postal Congress convenes in this city next Wednesday. It is the first time that the Universal Postal Union, now comprising and controlling, so far as the mails are concerned, every organized Government save three—China, Corea, and the Orange Free State—has had its delegates assemble in America, and the deliberations of its fifth sextennial convention will be marked by, perhaps, more pronounced formality than has attended any convention of either National or International scope that has gathered in this country for a long period.

Sixty-odd countries and provinces will be represented by about 120 delegates, each country having but a single vote. The delegates who will form the congress are men of the highest rank in postal service. The Postmasters General of several nations are among them, while leading diplomats have been sent by some of the countries.

The gathering will be in Washington from a month to six weeks, but the congress itself will meet not more than a half dozen times. The real work, save that of ratification of proceedings when the committees report—which belongs to the full congress—devolves upon the four committees, at least one of which will be in session practically every day except Saturday and Sunday. One committee will have charge of the general treaty, which is adopted at every congress, and will also settle accounts between individual countries. With the latter, this country has nothing to do. A second committee will take up arrangements for exchange of letters of declared value, the parcels-post system, and the postal books of identity used by some countries. A third will consider money orders, bills collectible by post, and subscriptions through post offices to newspapers and periodicals, while the fourth will put the new general treaty into definite shape for ratification.

The congress will be opened Wednesday morning by Postmaster General Gary, who will deliver his salutatory in English, while the assemblage reads the French translation.

Many measures will be brought forward for consideration. The new treaty or general convention and several minor ones, signed by only two or three of the countries, will be discussed and adopted in substitution of old ones, in order to cover new conditions. Perhaps the most important proposition will involve what is known as the intermediate transit system. This provides for compensation by the sending country to all countries over whose domains its mails are transported. An agreement to carry the mails of all the countries in the union mutually free will be sought, but probably voted down. Such countries as Belgium, which sends out little mail, but over whose lands much foreign mail is transported at a big profit to the kingdom, will object to cutting off this revenue. This practically defeats the scheme, as one well-founded dissent kills a proposition. This country and a few others, however, have declared in favor of the free transportation. The ultimate action, it is said, will probably be the acceptance of the average weight statistics of the last six years as a basis of all intermediary transit accounts up to the assemblage of the next congress, that is, up to 1903, when the issue will be revived.

The much-agitated proposition to adopt a universal postage stamp, not good for domestic postage, but for convenient communication between countries, and the universal return stamped envelope proposition, having a similar scope, also will be brought up, but the probabilities of adoption are said to be against both, with the latter having the better chance of the two.

There will be no upset of postage rates, but an increase of the allowable weight for letters is probable, thus making an ounce or three-quarters of an ounce the unit instead of the present half ounce, for which the charge is now 5 cents.

The three countries still outside, China, Corea, and the Orange Free State, are expected to be admitted before the congress is closed, though the last named has not yet been heard from on this subject.

CITY PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

Official Appraisements of Notable Public Places in New York.

In the latest annual report of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of this city, valuations are placed on every piece of property owned by the city, although such property is exempted by law from taxation. Some of the valuations are interesting, especially in their relation to the market value of adjacent property. The Aquarium, formerly Castle Garden, which occupies a site most tempting to real estate speculators, is rated at $1,000,000, including the Battery wall and engine house. An official valuation of $4,200,000 is given to the land occupied by the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge. This property includes lots on Park Row and North William, Rose, Vandewater, Cliff, Pearl, Cherry, Water, and Front Streets.

The Washington Market is valued at $600,000, Fulton Market at $400,000, Clinton Market at $85,000, Gansevoort Market at $275,000, Jefferson Market and Court House at $300,000, Centre Street Market at $150,000, and Tompkins Market at $300,000. The imposing Washington Bridge, which is owned by the city, is valued at $1,000,000, and Spuyten Duyvil Bridge, which crosses Spuyten Duyvil Creek, is entered on the books at a valuation of $500. High Bridge is valued at $400,000. Bellevue Hospital and grounds have an official valuation of $1,500,000.

The sections of ground in Union Square on which the Washington equestrian statue and the Lincoln statue stand are each valued at $1,000. The regimental armories appear on the records at very conservative valuations, that of the Seventh Regiment Armory being $700,000, the Eighth Regiment and Troop A at $650,000, the Seventy-first Regiment $900,000, the Ninth Regiment $450,000, the Twelfth Regiment at $300,000, and the Twenty-second Regiment $350,000.

The old distributing reservoir in Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, is valued at $2,250,000; the Jerome Park Reservoir at $1,050,000, and the reservoir on Gun Hill Road at $400,000.

Riker's Island is appraised at $120,000, the Madison Avenue drawbridge at $125,000, the headquarters of the Department of Charities in Third Avenue at $75,000, the old Aqueduct in Aqueduct Avenue at $130,000, and the Normal College in Park Avenue at $750,000. The Court House in Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, known as "Senator Plunkitt's Court House," is valued at only $100,000.

MONEY FOR A VERDICT.

A Juror Says that Two Men Attempted to Bribe Him.

CHICAGO, May 2.—What looks like a plain attempt to bribe a juror in a damage case was discovered yesterday in Judge Adams's court. A juryman in a suit against the West Chicago Street Railway Company told Judge Adams he was visited by two men, one of whom offered him money to influence his decision in the case.

As a result of this disclosure Judge Adams continued the case for a week and took it away from the jury which had been selected to try it. The name of the juror is known only to Judge Adams, who refused to disclose the identity of the man. The case is that of A. E. Mable, administrator of the estate of Lizzie Knuth, a child of four years, who was killed by a Milwaukee Avenue cable car June 1, 1895. The claim is for $5,000 damages.

COUPLE IN JAIL FOR BIGAMY.

Mrs. Darmstadt of Paterson Finds a Marriage Certificate in Her Husband's Pocket.

PATERSON, N. J., May 2.—Richard Darmstadt, a trolley car conductor, and the wife of Ernest Parteboeuf of Haledon are in the County Jail, each on a charge of bigamy.

Mrs. Darmstadt was responsible for both arrests. One day early in the week she was handling her husband's uniform coat, when the contents of a pocket fell out. Mrs. Darmstadt desisted long enough from her work to examine the different papers. She came across a fancy marriage certificate. It bore the names of Robert Long and Violet Holt. She wondered what this document was doing in her husband's pocket, and repaired to the office of Justice of the Peace Holland, whose name was signed to it. The paper showed the Justice had married the couple on March 26.

Justice Holland remembered issuing the certificate. He said the man in the case had called upon him one day to make arrangements for a double wedding, to take place at 9 o'clock that night. The Justice was present in his office at that hour, but no wedding parties arrived. He waited an hour, and then turned out the lights and went to bed. An hour later he was aroused by a man and a woman. The man was the one who made the appointment earlier in the day. The Justice demurred to a request to perform one ceremony. The man explained that the other couple lived in New York, and had failed to appear. It would be bad luck to postpone the ceremony, so would not the Justice come down stairs and make them man and wife? The Justice consented. Mrs. Holland and a woman servant were summoned as witnesses.

The bride did not like the plain business-like form of marriage certificate the Justice had in stock. The newly made husband agreed to obtain a fancy one, and the next day appeared with one having a border of cupids and otherwise embellished. On the register the couple signed the names that appeared on the certificate.

The Justice described the bride as a short, stout, pretty, dark-eyed woman, with short curly hair. She looked like a French girl, he thought. The description of the man was such that Mrs. Darmstadt swore out a warrant for her husband on the spot, charging him with bigamy. That same afternoon Darmstadt was arrested. As the Justice recognized him, he had little to say, and refused to talk or to tell where the second party to the marriage could be found, or who she was.

Mrs. Darmstadt went home and resumed the examination of the things in the prisoner's pockets. Then she found a tintype picture that represented the girl whom the Justice had described. Justice Holland said it was the bride of the midnight marriage.

Armed with the picture, Mrs. Darmstadt searched for the bride. She did not find her until last night, when, as she was going along lower Main Street, she came face to face with her. Mrs. Darmstadt dropped her market basket, whipped the picture out of her pocket, and began to say things. The original ran away, but a crowd gathered. Among them was a young Frenchman wearing a butcher's apron.

The butcher was former Justice Earnest Parteboeuf of Haledon. He recognized his wife, who soon went away. Then he took Mrs. Darmstadt aside, and from her learned the story of Mrs. Parteboeuf's marriage to Darmstadt. Parteboeuf took off his apron, and together they went before Justice Levy. Parteboeuf swore out a warrant, and Mrs. Parteboeuf was arrested and locked up in default of bonds. The complainant and his wife have not been living together for some time. They had trouble a couple of years ago, and she caused his arrest for beating her. The woman says she engaged a lawyer recently to obtain a divorce for her, and she thought it must be all right by this time. She says she was drunk when she married Darmstadt.

FOR VACANT LOT FARMING.

Mayor Strong Names a Committee to Work with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Mayor Strong has appointed an advisory committee of citizens to co-operate with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in the work of the cultivation of vacant lots by the unemployed. This work will be continued this year on a wider scale than ever before.

All the members of the Advisory Committee have consented to serve. The Mayor is the honorary President. The others are:

Prof. Felix Adler,
Mrs. C. R. Agnew,
Constant A. Andrews,
Samuel P. Avery,
August Belmont,
Louis De C. Berg,
Frederick H. Betts,
George T. Bliss,
Edward C. Bogert,
George S. Bowdoin,
William E. Bond,
C. L. Brace,
Rev. E. A. Bradley,
Howard Russell Butler,
John L. Cadwalader,
George Calder,
Henry W. Calhoun,
Henry L. Calman,
H. H. Cammann,
John W. Castree,
George E. Chisolm,
William F. Cochran,
James M. Constable,
C. H. Coster,
Henry E. Crampton, M. D.,
R. Fulton Cutting,
Judge Charles P. Daly,
Charles De Rham,
George G. De Witt,
Henry Dexter,
Anthony Dey,
Charles F. Dieterich,
Mrs. Morgan Dix,
Miss Grace H. Dodge,
William E. Dodge,
H. Blanchard Dominick,
Rev. A. P. Doyle,
Rev. W. H. P. Faunce,
Louis Fleischmann,
Homer Folks,
A. S. Frissell,
Richard Watson Gilder,
Francis V. Greene,
Mrs. Wm. Greenough,
Rev. David H. Greer,
J. B. Haggin,
Bolton Hall,
Abram S. Hewitt,
Wm. Warner Hoppin,
Rev. William R. Huntington,
John S. Huyler,
Adrian Iselin,
S. Nicholson Kane,
Miss Edith Kendall,
J. W. Kjelgaard,
Emanuel Lehman,
James McCreery,
Miss Helen E. McDowell,
Rev. P. F. McSweeny,
Charles Mali,
Howard Mansfield,
William T. Mason,
Robert Maxwell,
Arthur W. Milbury,
Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan,
Henry Lewis Morris,
Moreau Morris, M. D.
Thomas H. Mulry,
O. D. Munn,
Bronson Murray,
Frederick Nathan,
Max Nathan,
John W. T. Nichols,
Robert Olyphant,
Edward D. Page,
Mrs. Edwin Parsons,
W. H. Parsons, Jr.,
Charles M. Perry,
J. R. Planten,
Mrs. Charles A. Rapallo,
J. B. Reynolds,
Auguste Richard,
George L. Rives,
Nathaniel S. Rosenau,
Jacob H. Schiff,
Edwin R. A. Seligman,
Isaac N. Seligman,
Albert Shaw,
Thos. G. Shearman,
James R. Sheffield,
Chas. Stewart Smith,
Ebenezer Sugden,
Thomas Thacher,
William H. Tolman,
Sam'l C. Van Dusen,
H. C. Von Post,
Wm. D'H. Washington,
F. Egerton Webb,
R. W. G. Welling,
John McE. Wetmore, M. D.,
Edward R. Wharton,
Everett P. Wheeler,
Horace White,
Gen. Charles A. Whittier,
Lewis S. Wolff,
George W. Young.

Indiana's Criminal Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2.—Judge McClure of the Madison Circuit Court has granted a new trial in a criminal case on the plea of the defendant that he had a right to demand that the jury should fix his term of punishment, and that it was not competent for the Legislature to vest the prison board with judicial power. The law as it now stands simply empowers the jury to find the prisoner guilty, leaving the time of imprisonment optional. The Court, in sustaining the plea, holds the law unconstitutional. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Reduced Pig-Iron Rates.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2.—The Central Railway of Georgia announces a slate of reduced rates from Birmingham on pig iron and iron pipe, effective May 5, as follows: To Baltimore, $3.10; Philadelphia and New York, $3.25; Boston, $3.60. The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad announced the following on the same products from Birmingham: To Memphis, $1.50; Kansas City, $4.50; Omaha, $5; St. Louis, $2.75; Chicago, $3.25; Cairo, $2.25. The average reduction is 50 cents a ton, the same reduction as announced by the Southern and Queen and Crescent Railroads.

MUCH WORK FOR CONGRESS.

The Tariff Bill May Be Reported This Week and a Vote on the Treaty Taken.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Senate will resume business in earnest Monday, and the week bids fair to be one of important results. According to agreement, a vote will be taken on the arbitration treaty on Wednesday. It is also quite probable that the committee vacancies will be filled and that the tariff bill will be reported to the committee. For the rest, Senator Morgan probably will call up his Cuban resolution, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill may be passed, and Senator Hoar has given notice that he will move to have the Committee on Rules discharged from the further consideration of his amendments to the rules for the limitation of debate.

There is great uncertainty as to the fate of the treaty, and it now looks as if the margin would not exceed two or three votes, whatever the result may be. There are a few unascertained votes which will decide the result. A canvass made yesterday shows 40 votes certain for the treaty and 25 certain against it. Twenty-nine votes in opposition are sufficient to defeat it, but the opposition do not know just where these four votes can be found. There will be considerable sparring over the treaty before the vote is taken, but no prolonged debate is expected.

The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill has been postponed until Senator Allison, who will have charge of it in the Senate, could be present.

If Senator Hoar fulfills his promise to bring up the question of the amendment of the rules his motion will be stubbornly resisted by the Democrats. Those of them who favor the changes proposed will not assent to them on the eve of the tariff fight. The new Senator from Kentucky, W. J. Deboe, probably will be sworn in to-morrow.

The House programme contemplates adjournments for three days from Monday and Wednesday. Should the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill reach the House it will be considered. A suggestion to take action on the Bankruptcy bill passed by the Senate is being thought over, and may reach some definite shape before the close of the week.

THE THIRTEEN CLUB'S REPORT.

Special Dinners, Mortality, and the Prince of Wales's Letter.

The annual report of the officers of the Thirteen Club contains some curious information. On the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth dinner of the club, held in this city, on the evening of Jan. 13, 1892, it was proposed to commemorate the event by the formation of one or more groups of thirteen from among those present at the dinner. The members of the groups so formed purchased thirteen bottles of wine, which were sealed with due ceremony, and have been stored away, to be opened and drank on the occurrence of the two hundredth dinner of the club. This event will probably take place thirteen years from Jan. 13, 1892. The members pledged themselves, if alive, to be present on that occasion to open the bottles and drink the wine.

When the Prince of Wales was informed by letter of his election as an honorary member of the club in 1896, he replied declining the honor. The members of the club who received the reply gave forth a garbled version of it, indicating that the Prince had accepted instead of having declined the honor. The member was promptly expelled, and an apology was sent to the Prince of Wales, who replied by thanking the club for its action. The full text of the correspondence in this matter is given by Archivist J. R. Abarbanell in his annual report.

The club's defiance of the fatal number which was chosen for its name seems to be justified by the death list. Only four members died during 1896, and on Jan. 13, 1897, the total membership was 626.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, May 3.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

130—Weaver vs. Williams. 122—Sternman vs. Peck. 131—Hurlbut vs. Turnure. 133—Rogers vs. Fitch. 135—Whitman vs. National Bank of Oxford. 136—Rubin vs. Sturtevant. 137—Dunbar vs. Eastern Elevating Company. 138—McCullough vs. Ferryboat Albany. 139—Holmes vs. McGill. 140—Bache & Co. vs. United States. Motion Calendar.—1—Shaw Electric Crane vs. Shriver. 2—Grand Trunk Railway Company vs. Cobleigh. 3—Janowitz vs. Levison. 4—Stahl vs. Steamship Niagara. 5—Johnson vs. same. 6—White vs. Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company. 7—Ziegler vs. Steamboat Valencia. 8—Sigafus vs. Porter. 9—Bolles vs. Outing Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

102—Hastorf vs. Tug James A. Dumont. 85—Hamburg-American Line vs. Steamship Saginaw. 86—Clyde Steamship Company vs. Steamship Persia.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Oeters vs. Dempsey. 2—Department of Buildings vs. Wahle. 3—Same vs. Merriman. 4—Same vs. Weissberger. 5—Same vs. Campbell. 6—Mason vs. Dawson. 7—Rosenthal vs. Byars. 8—Scudder vs. Scudder. 9—Webber vs. Lellmann. 10—Bataille vs. Lehmaier. 11—Central Trust Company vs. West India Improvement Company. 12—Meehan vs. Foley. 13—People, &c., vs. Gibson. 14—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 15—Chevra Tiferas Brai Jehudah vs. Wiesselthr. 16—Iber vs. Collis. 17—Richards vs. Richards. 18—Kurtz vs. Potter and Riverside Wheelmen. 19—Boyd vs. Maginson. 20—Matter of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. 21—Matter of Walsh. 22—Forty-second Street Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 23—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt. 24—Herzog vs. Theiss. 25—Heath vs. Hillier. 26—Weinstein vs. Goldforb. 27—People ex rel. Evans vs. Goff. 28—United States Mortar Supply Company vs. Maistanz. 29—Ladies' Sewing Society of H. O. A. vs. Jackson. 30—Macfarlane vs. Cass. 31—Sickles vs. Sickles. 32—Sheehan vs. Carvalho. 33—Remington vs. Copeland. 34—Rosenberg vs. Ziesewitz. 35—Lane vs. Turner. 36—Egeler vs. Kline. 37—Lilienthal vs. Wilbur. 38—Williams vs. Williams. 39—Shrady vs. Shardy. 40—Boughton vs. Maas. 41—Bailey vs. same. 42—McKenzie vs. same. 43—Boynton Furnace Company vs. same. 44—Black & Boyd Manufacturing Company vs. same. 45—Costello vs. Skaters. 46—People, &c., vs. Rogers. 47—Bliss vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 48—Schneider vs. same. 49—Fogaire vs. same. 50—Forty-second Street Railroad Company vs. same. 51—Hanigan vs. Oswald. 52—Weckert vs. Kornbloom. 53—Beyer vs. Solomon. 54—Nelson vs. Findlay. 55—Toole vs. Larkin. 56—Schmidt vs. Ewald. 57—Watkins vs. Leavitt. 58—Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. McLaughlin. 59—Concklin vs. Leavitt. 60—Wellinghoff vs. Bease. 61—In re. Ladies' Deborah Nursery. 62—Tonner vs. Vollkommer. 63—Brennan vs. Leonard. 64—Colbery vs. Emerson. 65—In re. New York Bottling Company. 66—Butler vs. Agate. 67—New York Realty Company vs. Kohn. 68—Whitehill vs. Stafford. 69—Hayward vs. Pierce. 70—Phillips vs. Cohen. 71—Whitcher vs. Bank. 72—Andrews vs. Bock. 73—Killough vs. Magmasson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Matter of Ninety-fourth Street. 2—Matter of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. 3—Matter of Marcher Avenue. 4—Williams vs. Meyer. 5—Health Department vs. Meyer. 6—Barstow vs. Barstow. 7—Rouse vs. Firegold. 8—Matter of school site, (Rivington and Suffolk Streets.) 9—Gray vs. United States Casualty Company. 10—People ex rel. Broadway Improvement Company vs. Barker. 11—People ex rel. Washington Brewing Company vs. same. 12—Moran vs. The Mayor, &c. 13—Franklin Savings Bank vs. Dux. 14—Graefe vs. Graefe. 15—Felling vs. Feiling. 16—Brandt vs. Brandt. 17—Schwarzman vs. Barker. 18—Klappert vs. Wolfe.

Demurrers.—461—Frost vs. O'Rourke. 462—Golden vs. Health Department. 464—Starbuck vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 465—Tamsen vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 466—Brown vs. Lawrence. 467—Straus vs. Hoadley. 468—Same vs. same. 469—Coleman vs. American Surety Company. 470—Scharman vs. Schoell. 471—Myers vs. Munroe. 472—Smith vs. same. 473—Du Quet vs. Baylis. 474—Burns vs. Downs. 475—Bailey. 476—Donnelly vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 477—Everett vs. Mitchell. 478—Trowbridge vs. Railroad Equipment Company. 479—Ahr vs. Harding. 480—Baker vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 481—Bamberger vs. Oslinsky. 482—Mahon vs. Ongley Electric Company. 424—Easton Company vs. Buck. 425—Easton vs. same. 410—Grant vs. Chapter General American Knights of St. John and Malta. 483—Parker vs. Graves. 484—Parker vs. Barrett.

Preferred Causes.—4778—Brown vs. Murray. 4707—Gallagher vs. Minturn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1322—Gross vs. Gross. 4047—Davies vs. Sieferd. 3557—Reckitt & Sons vs. Kellogg. 4615—Treat vs. Bryant. 4621—Colwell Lead Company vs. Stone. 4626—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. Langenzen. 4627—Hoffman vs. Kosmak. 4653—Hodges vs. Hodges. 4669—Pilzer vs. Pilzer. 4587—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Hotel Brunswick Company. 4667—Rossi vs. Stuart Hotel Company. 4670—Prince vs. Lupovitz. 4705—Stillman vs. E. Read Goodrich Manufacturing Company. 4779—De Luna vs. Massachusetts Benefit Insurance Company. 3642—Wilson vs. Ellison. 4684—Gadd vs. Gadd. 4685—Brown vs. Coroles. 4690—Fischer vs. Strauss. 4708—Beck vs. Runk. 4762—Coffin vs. Iris. 4766—Auffmordt vs. Goldberg. 4543—Jayne vs. Ingram. 2097—Heidelbach vs. New York Steam Company. 1915—New York County National Bank vs. Aronson. 2307—Rose vs. same. 2072—Thompson vs. Schwartz. 4292—Winston vs. Winston. 2195—Knoch vs. Bernheim.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4778.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A.M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bell for the People.

1—Giovanni De Magro. 2—Dominico Pigrin. 3—David Kennealy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts XI. and XII. for trial. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—10635—McCabe vs. Tauquery. 10624—Carroll vs. Barber-Pritchard Coal and Navigation Company. 11175—Weil vs. California Safe Deposit and Trust Company. 9200—Van Auken vs. Honduras Railroad Company. 11644—Fox vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 11744—McArthur vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 10739—Davis vs. Hoefer. 10906—Jacobs vs. Altman. 12027—Beckett vs. Cohn. 11746—Simonson vs. Lipman. 11833—Wolf vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 11502—Hasselschwert vs. same. 11752—Maupil vs. The Mayor, &c. 10093—Costello vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 11561—Feeks vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 10229—Gildemeester vs. The Mayor, &c. 11554—Van Vleit vs. Guinsberg. 11578—Higgins vs. Paige. 12042—McManus vs. Security Building and Loan Mortgage Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

9195—Midifes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2555—Wolk vs. Gorman. 4868—Valentine vs. Lennon. 5531—Anderson vs. Appell. 6579—Gaffney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6012—Morgan vs. Jacobs. 2851—Decker vs. Earle. 6411—Freeman vs. Union Railway Company. 6034—Gallagher vs. Hildebrand. 5679—Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c. 3761—Gribben vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 5160—Holland vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3829—Esmond vs. Seeley. 6585—Brown vs. French. 6521—E. Ingraham Company vs. Isaacs. 2347—Nebenzahl vs. Heffron. 4829—Pohalski vs. Tamsen. 2982—Carlson vs. Munsen. 5695—Golz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5810—Ruddick vs. same. 5676—Reardon vs. same. 5125—Fleming vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5432—Sire vs. Rosenquest. 5698—Tisserant vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5961—Fick vs. same. 5524—Connor vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

5865—Gallagher vs. Baird. 4384—Citento vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5709—De Gross vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3448—Pape vs. McMann. 3217—Walpole vs. Webber. 5494—Mahoney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1603—Kuhner vs. Union Railway Company. 5654—Smith vs. Milton. 3008—De Rozas vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6036—Rosenthal vs. Baeder. 4539—Rafter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4637—Raymond vs. Ehrich. 5378—Mearns vs. Central Railroad of New Jersey. 4713—Carley vs. Mehrbach. 11339—Manning vs. Schmitt. 3270—Kapff vs. New Yorker Zeitung Publishing Company. 2878—J. B. Kleinert Rubber Company vs. Kaplan. 3382—R. H. Wolf & Co. vs. Wigton. 5204—Barnes vs. Sadlier. 6788—Winans vs. Williams. 11338—Wynn vs. Central Park, North and East River Rail-Road Company. 4250—Girardin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3351—Bruce vs. same. 3470—Brown vs. same. 3407—Martin vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 3406—Martin vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1244—Contested will of Alexander Buchanan.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Annie Kelly, Thomas Neilson, Isaac Odell, Nicholas Martin, William Williams, Magdalena Durr Charles F. Reiss, Katharine L. Hall.

At 2 P. M.—Barbara Wechsler, Dora Suizer, Mary Campbell.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1245—Richard Tighe. 1252—John Stafford. 1270—Bridget Loughran. 1271—Bridget Reilly. 1272—Julia Kiernan. 1273—David Oppenheimer. 1274—Jost Schreiber. 1275—James Callahan. 1276—James M. Wilson. 1277—Valentine Schefers. 1278—Elizabeth P. Higgins. 1279—Janett Steinnard.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2251—Silverman vs. Empire Life Association Company. 1659—Clemmons vs. Sexton. 1824—Gray vs. Booss. 1592—Bogg vs. Gebhardt. 4944—Hand vs. Shaw. 1626—Feist vs. Kucher. 1659—Clemmons vs. Sexton. 1692—Falkenberg vs. Kraascher. 1519—McCabe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1516—Berg vs. Schloss. 1518—Fitzgerald vs. Angle. 1636—Moore vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1508—Itzkowitz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1514—Steingaster vs. Hunt. 1517—Corbet vs. Johnston. 3916—Denehy vs. McCloud. 1490—Kavelson vs. Clark. 1520—Kelly vs. Lane. 1523—Bauman vs. Cusick. 1524—Ridgewood Ice Company vs. Dunlop. 1526—Schutz vs. Kay. 1528—Kleinbaum vs. Gutman. 1529—Cimotti Unhairing Company vs. Gutman. 1530—Stewart vs. Forst. 1531—Vodrazka vs. Masek. 1532—Murray Hill Co-operative Building and Loan Company vs. Meade. 1537—Rogers vs. Reynolds. 1538—Same vs. Volthan. 1541—Friedlander vs. Judson. 1542—Denton vs. Hagan. 1669—McNamara vs. Yetter. 1510—Staats vs. Hausling.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Only the first seven cases will be called each day this week, but these cases must be ready when reached or marked off term. No case will be passed.

2349—Vek vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2246—Maguire vs. Bowery Bank. 2202—McKevitt vs. Broadbelt. 2143½—McTague vs. Hoemer. 378—Eastlake vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co. 1949—Gibson vs. Johnson. 1926—Boehmer vs. Thompson. 1912—McLeod vs. Geary. 1981—Kolbrenner vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1967—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company vs. Fisher. 2162—Gallagher vs. Conovan. 2170—Bulpin vs. Andrews. 2212—Cohen vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1913—Diggs vs. Webb. 2318—Mastin vs. Sacks. 2452—Flansburg vs. Beeltz. 2462—Lippman vs. Feeney. 2476—Siegel vs. Union Railway Company. 742—Gilman vs. Halfer. 1236—Browne vs. Stoerzer. 857—Granger vs. American Brewing Company. 1966—Bach vs. Weissbecher. 2256—Stillman vs. White. 1962—Mitchell vs. Dahlman. 4843—O'Keefe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1286—Newman vs. Levy. 2150—Gustavison vs. Raabe. 930—Vanderveer vs. Deskin. 2424—Thomas vs. Kriezer. 2431—Meehan vs. Shwarz. 2432—Capronigri vs. Hexenheimer. 2433—Same vs. Altieri. 2434—Same vs. same. 2436—Motley vs. Simon. 2442—Oppenheim vs. Lowenstein. 2447—Danforth vs. Brown. 2463—Fortgang vs. Goldberg. 2466—Greenthal vs. Jones. 2468—Braney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2475—Dice vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2483—Veith vs. Streesmann. 2494—Klaber vs. Henry. 5034—Rubin vs. Jetter. 2144—Mathews vs. Roen. 1136—Rapid Safety Filter Company vs. Wyckoff. 5136½—Gillen vs. Canary. 5137½—Same vs. same. 2453—Lawrenceville Cement Company vs. Hoog.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2102—Railway Advertising Company vs. Young Brothers. 2196—Sullivan vs. Bishop. 2275—Smith vs. Prauler. 1989—Green vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 122—St. Clair vs. Leuchtaler. 2111—Schlosser vs. Doyle. 2114—Ten Eyck vs. Kiessling. 1877—Barber vs. Hard. 2288—Traub vs. Smith. 2291—Lynch vs. McClelland. 1998—Blumberg vs. Lembach. 2356—Levy vs. Persky. 2357—Terraciamni vs. Tamsen. 2411—Huppel vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2377—O'Neill vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company. 999—Benedict vs. Rickwell. 2128—Jonasson vs. Scheibel. 2410—Finley vs. Smith. 2297—Nordlinger vs. Beran. 525—Levy vs. Eichert. 31—Courtney vs. Devine. 526—Scheuer vs. Jacob. 783—Dietz vs. Tritsch. 2181—Manhattan Gas Light Company vs. Clark. 2215—Lafontaine vs. Cary. 2276—Pelham vs. Wolff. 2348—Mayer vs. Finelite. 2362—Rotowsky vs. Hall. 2392—Berwin vs. Meyers. 2396—Kern vs. Conkling.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

5156—Steinsting vs. Barbig. 5132—Harrenburg vs. Terrento. 4837—Van Mater vs. Benner. 5025—Pirkl vs. American Grocer Company. 4779—Bliss vs. Schenck. 5167—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Fransioli. 4933—Romano vs. Lesanto. 4905—Rogan vs. Wright. 4685—Church of St. Monica vs. Phillips Electric Motor Company. 2541—McMahon vs. Ehrich. 5019—La Roche vs. Nunzesheimer. 4222—Sanford vs. Linehan. 2400—Weiss vs. Haase. 778—Weidenfeld vs. Sedgwick. 3198—Richards vs. Automaton Piano Company. 4203—Schell vs. Mapleson. 2831—Blumberg vs. Biersach. 4127—Frech vs. Tuska. 4715—Straus vs. Young. 3977—Weisberg vs. Gregory. 4204—Carter vs. Empire Type Setting Machine Company. 4531—Rosenfield vs. New York Westchester Water Company. 3230—Potts vs. same. 4238—Mayer vs. Darclee. 4875—Benedict vs. National Steel Manufacturing Company. 4876—Plunkett vs. same. 5107—Franklin vs. Johnson. 4647—Baumann vs. Rosendahl. 4603—Gilroy vs. Loftus. 3046—Ellison vs. Stevens. 4982—Carney vs. Wood. 4730—Dunn vs. Robinson. 4696—Auxiliary Safe Manufacturing Company vs. Citizens' Bank Company. 5105—Fischer vs. Rubin. 5135—Wolff vs. Herman. 4166—Leonard vs. Crow. 4820—O'Brien vs. Schultz. 1257—Scott vs. Potts. 5007—Woods vs. Brown. 5092—Currie vs. Silva. 5051—Lindenbaum vs. Casperfeld. 4441—American Road Machine Company vs. New Paltz Turnpike Road Company. 5115—National Wrought Steel Manufacturing Company vs. Lagerson. 5104—Necombe vs. Reed. 3648—Schafer vs. Briscoe. 4314—Miller vs. The Merriam Company. 5158—Sloane vs. Schneider. 4478—Bennetto vs. Burlando. 5100—Gillies vs. Justin. 4989—Darlington vs. Koenig. 5186—Barton vs. McDonough. 5150—Kelly vs. The Merriam Company. 2819—Morris vs. Murray. 5227—Silvers vs. Stackpole. 5225—Freedman vs. Goldstein. 5170—Schrag vs. Schneider. 5064—Gagley vs. Gage. 4986—Stahl vs. Hall. 5162—Rothschild vs. Sherer. 5155—Laux vs. Gildersleeve. 5176—Crawford vs. Allen. 5239—Sandford vs. Jones.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2496.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Goff, R.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Peter Govatzos. 2—Patrick McCarthy. 3—William Melville. 4—William Green. 5—John Gartland, alias John B. Corey. 6—Diamonti Maiorcha. 7—William White. 8—William Williamson. 9—Joseph Robinson. 10—Patrick J. Collins. 11—Perrin H. Summer. 12—Chester W. McLaughlin, called Charles R. McLaughlin, called Charles H. McLaughlin.

Pleadings.—1—Arthur G. McAdam. 2—Samuel Lobenthal. 3—Moritz Brown. 4—Jeremiah O'Neill. 5—Edward W. Fox. 6—Joseph Breakstone. 7—Nicholas Spielberg. 8—Eugene Bauer. 9—Mary Smith. 10—Yon Wah. 11—Hirsch Steigelfest. 12—Kong Chung. 13—Angelo Archiopoli. 14—Walter H. Norman. 15—John D. Irving.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach for the People.

1—Israel Grosin. 2—Philip Shapiro. 3—Myles McCabe. 4—Thomas Sullivan. 5—Carl Gratum. 6—Carrie Banburger. 7—Frank Reynolds. 8—George Marx and Joseph Hoffman. 9—Jacob Solomon. 10—Thomas Brow and Sophie Ward. 11—Frank Poynton. 12—Louis Alfano. 13—Pincus Siegel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Mitchell and Rosalsky for the People.

1—James Rasso. 2—Frank Simmons. 3—Charles Price. 4—Joseph Bernstein. 5—Henry T. Richter. 6—George Wells. 7—John Lang. 8—Alfred G. Leggett. 9—William H. Singleton. 10—Frederick M. Meyer. 11—Mary Martin and Minnie Clark. 12—Marcella Revand.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Carpenter for the People.

1—David Edgar Anthony. 2—Latimore E. Jones. 3—Joseph Hoffman. 4—Arthur Cohen. 5—Wolf Schwartz and Max Bluestone. 6—Charles McEuroe. 7—John Richards.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.
Folsom vs. Judge—George C. Austin.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.
Westphal vs. Sterg—John Delahunty; O'Neill vs. Rogers—Thomas F. Donnelly; Jackson vs. Erickson—John H. Rogan; Linck vs. McAvoy—George H. Hart.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.
Ferguson vs. Noble—Ernest Hall.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.
William H. Smith vs. Frederick B. Gurney—Peter B. Olney.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Notice.—There will not be any calendar until Monday, May 10, 1897.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dickey, J.; Part II.—Keogh, J.; Part III.—Smith J.; Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.; Part V.—Maddox, J. Nos 3363, 5274, 5039, 4723, 6768, 3354, 3924, 6851, 6890, 4922, 5775, 3324, 3285, 3497, 3446½, 7212, 5282, 4203, 1442, 1443, 7304, 1311, 4100, 4871, 5401, 7261, 2367, 4891, 3481, 4380, 1489½, 4244, 1048, 4406, 4712, 5084, 3266, 5066, 6937, 5218, 5374, 4646, 4166, 3114, 5208, 5067, 3573, 2427, 4792, 3070.

Highest number reached on regular call is 5498.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.
Demurers.—Nos. 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185.
General Calendar.—Nos. 1170, 1112, 914, 1123, 922, 921, 1189, 1094, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201.

COUNTY COURT, Room 7, Court House—Aspinall, J. Civil calendar.
Nos. 28a, 644, 834, 842, 845, 852, 855, 666, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874½, 876, 576, 599, 604, 699, 115, 753, 661, 824, 187, 802, 1121, 1122.

Highest number reached on regular call is 878.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J. Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of Lucien Laeser, Ann Whittaker, Caroline Olivia O'Farrell, Maria Lynch, Frank D. Atkinson, Charles F. A. Hinrichs, Sophie Munch, Betsey Sounenstrahl, Martin Rauscher, Mary E. Cortelyou, and Mary L. Whiting.
The administration of Caroline Olivia O'Farrell.
Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—4—The will of Julia Collins. 29—The will of Mary A. Hardy. 25—The will of Phebe A. Sennett.

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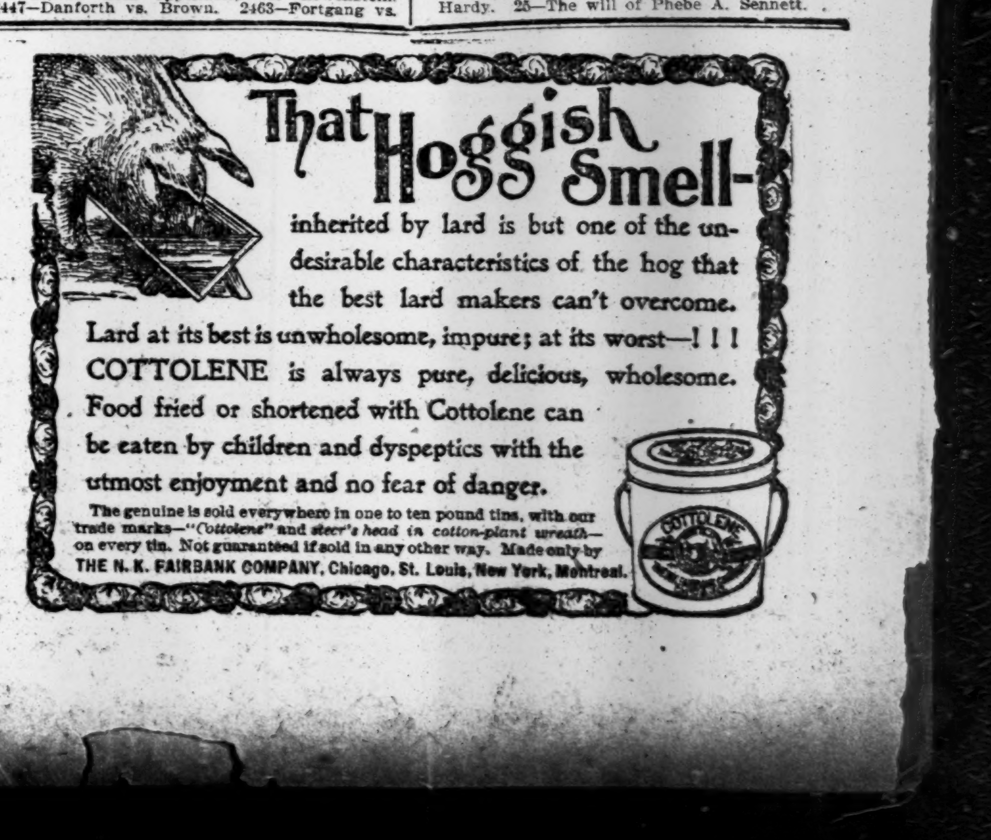
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inherited by lard is but one of the undesirable characteristics of the hog that the best lard makers can't overcome.

Lard at its best is unwholesome, impure; at its worst—!!! COTTOLENE is always pure, delicious, wholesome. Food fried or shortened with Cottolene can be eaten by children and dyspeptics with the utmost enjoyment and no fear of danger.

The genuine is sold everywhere in one to ten pound tins, with our trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Montreal.

OARSMEN KEPT INDOORS

Many Crews Found the Harlem River Too Choppy for Extended Practice.

A FEW TOOK SHORT SPINS

Columbia Will Enter Two Crews in the Memorial Day Regatta—Union Boat Club Meeting.

Only a few of the more venturesome oarsmen went out on the Harlem River yesterday, as the water was rough and choppy all day. Club members whiled away the hours in discussing the coming regatta and criticising the work of crews.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club's junior four-oared gig crew were on the river for about an hour, but came back drenched and chilled through.

Capt. Cassidy of the Union Boat Club has picked the following crew from the twelve candidates for the senior eight to be entered in the Harlem River regatta on Memorial Day: Fuller, bow; Baron, No. 2; Kemp, No. 3; Farrelly, No. 4; Brown, No. 5; Dolan, No. 6; Heffernan, No. 7; Wolff, stroke, and Valles, coxswain. Capt. Cassidy had the crew on the river for a short time yesterday afternoon, and they covered four miles against tide and wind in excellent form. They are pulling a long stroke, with a quick recovery, which seems to be a telling one.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club's junior four-oared gig crew took a short spin during the morning, but soon returned.

The First Bohemian senior eight have been spurred on to do some work by the fact that up to a week ago the junior crew could walk away from them when they so desired. For the past ten days the senior crew has appeared at the boathouse sharp at 6:30 o'clock and trained hard until daylight failed them. As a consequence, there has been a wonderful improvement in their work, and when the two crews met Friday night the seniors paid off old scores by beating the juniors over the mile course several boat lengths.

The Union Boat Club will hold a meeting at its boathouse, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and the Harlem River, on Thursday evening. Several persons will be proposed for membership, and the entries in the Harlem River regatta will be decided upon.

Capt. Pressprich of Columbia says that it is very probable that the 'Varsity and freshman crews will be entered in the Harlem River regatta. Both crews have been training for the past month under Coach J. A. B. Cowles and are in splendid condition. These entries will add much interest to the regatta.

WILL ROW AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Intercollegiate Races to be Contested on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 2.—The local Regatta Committee was officially notified to-day that the Intercollegiate Committee had decided to hold the boat races on the Poughkeepsie course. The letter of notification was written by H. S. Van Duser, who, with F. S. Bangs, was given power to select the course. Yale, Harvard, Cornell, and Pennsylvania have secured quarters, and Columbia has several places in view, one of which will probably be selected this week.

There will be four triangular races, the dates of which follow: Wednesday, June 23, Yale, Harvard, and Cornell freshmen; Friday, June 25, Yale, Harvard, and Cornell 'Varsity; Wednesday, June 30, Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania freshmen; Friday, July 2, Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania 'Varsity.

Quarters of the Yale Crew.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 2.—The quarters the Yale crew will occupy at Poughkeepsie in preparation for the triangular race on the Hudson have been selected, and are those occupied by Columbia a year ago. They are nearly two miles above Poughkeepsie. Both 'Varsity and freshmen eights will be quartered in the mansion engaged by the Yale management.

TO BUILD RAILWAYS IN MEXICO.

A Company that Will Receive Large Subsidies from the Government.

MEXICO CITY, May 2.—A company has been incorporated here with $1,000,000 capital, the larger part of the shares being taken by Pearson & Son, English contractors, having in hand the drainage of the Valley of Mexico and the port works at Vera Cruz, with a few Mexican shareholders. The new company will be known as the Mexican Land, Navigation and Railway Company.

The first object of the company is to build a railway from some suitable point on the National Tehuantepec Railroad to a desirable point in the State of Vera Cruz.

The Government gives a subsidy of over 5,000 acres of public lands per kilometer of railway construction. On some 400,000 acres of land thus acquired the company will settle European and other colonists. Among other plans of the company is one to acquire railways in the southern part of Vera Cruz, and also the building of new lines.

Part of the main railway line has already been located, and construction will begin within two months.

KENTUCKY PRISON SHORTAGE.

Reported that a Million Feet of Lumber Has Disappeared.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 2.—The Senate special committee which began an investigation of the local penitentiary several weeks ago will resume operations to-morrow.

It has been discovered by State officials who have been paying penitentiary accounts that the prison is short a million feet of lumber, worth $17,000.

It is charged that a dozen men are involved. The Senate committee will take up this matter.

A Chicago Clergyman Ill.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 2.—The Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, and President of the Armour Institute of Technology, was taken with a chill yesterday afternoon, and was unable to fill his pulpit to-day. Several influential members of his congregation and personal admirers outside of the church are still working on the plan to secure the Auditorium for down-town services, where the Doctor's ambition to preach to the masses can be gratified. His illness at this time is viewed with some apprehension by his friends, who fear it may have some influence upon his future movements.

May Dinner of the Princeton Club.

The Princeton Club of New York will hold its regular May meeting and dinner, the final one of the season, at Delmonico's Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The fact that Prof. Andrew F. West of Princeton University, the executive officer of the Sesquicentennial celebration last Fall, is to be the guest of the evening, will prove an additional attraction to many. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected at this meeting, and the committees on college work, on grounds and buildings, and on athletics will present their annual reports for consideration.

A Conductor Disappears.

PITTSTON, Penn., May 2.—J. F. Cope, a conductor on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, has disappeared, and it is feared he has committed suicide. He formerly lived in Middletown, N. Y. He left a note to his wife, saying, "Good-bye until we meet in heaven."

BIG ATHLETIC MEET.

Intercollegiate Championship Contests Will Have Entries from Far Distant Points.

Notwithstanding the recent movement to remove the intercollegiate championship athletic games to Philadelphia, the contests will take place this season at Berkeley Oval May 28 and 29. The meeting this year promises to surpass any ever held. Colleges from the North, South, East, and West are sending strong delegations, and the events promise to be stubbornly contested.

The University of California will send a stronger team than ever before, and the University of Wisconsin will make its initial appearance with several Western champions. This influx of new blood from the West, combined with new-comers from the East, may disturb the calculations of Yale, Pennsylvania, and Harvard, all of whom have excellent teams this year.

The management has been placed in the hands of F. B. Ellis of Philadelphia. The trial heats will be run off on Friday, May 28. On Saturday the finals in all the events will be decided.

The bicycle races will, as last year, be held at the Manhattan Beach track June 5. The riders in all the colleges have been doing good work, and a great struggle will be made for the championship banner. Columbia seems to have the best chance for it in the coming meet.

BROOKLYN BASEBALL OPENING.

First Home Game of the Championship Season To-day.

The championship season opens to-day in Brooklyn, at Eastern Park. The Brooklyn team will cross bats with the champion Baltimore team. The grand stand has been decorated with bunting and flags, in honor of the occasion. The gates will be thrown open at 2 o'clock, and Conterno's Band will begin a concert at 2 o'clock.

President Byrne has reduced the price of seats in the grand stand to fifty cents, and a large attendance is expected. Several hundred invitations have been issued.

How the Clubs Stand.

Philadelphia	8	1	.889
Baltimore	7	1	.875
Cincinnati	6	1	.857
Louisville	5	1	.833
Pittsburg	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Cleveland	3	5	.375
Brooklyn	3	6	.333
New York	2	5	.286
Washington	2	5	.286
Chicago	2	6	.250
Boston	1	7	.125

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Cincinnati—No game; rain.
At Louisville—No game; rain.
At St. Louis—Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 1.

To-day's Games.

New York in Washington.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Cleveland.
Louisville in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Boston.

LEAGUE GAME AT ST. LOUIS.

Cleveland Wins from the Home Team by a Score of 3 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—To-day's game was contested brilliantly. It was witnessed by over 8,000 persons. A wild throw by Hartman gave Cleveland two runs. Hart and McDermott pitched splendid ball, but four hits being made off each delivery.

Cleveland	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 4. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Murphy and Hart; Cleveland, Zimmer and McDermott. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

No Games, Rain.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—No game; rain.
LOUISVILLE, May 2.—No game; rain.

Syracuse, 12; Wilkesbarre, 11.

AT SYRACUSE.

Syracuse	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	1	—12
Wilkesbarre	0	3	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—11

Batteries—Syracuse, Ryan and Malarkey; Wilkesbarre, Diggins and Keenan.

Sporting News Briefs.

The amateur boxing tournament to be given by the Polo Athletic Club, beginning to-night, is attracting considerable attention. For the four classes to be contested $400 will be distributed in prizes. Twenty-two entries have been received in the 112-pound class, and fifteen in the 122-pound class.

A championship pool contest will take place at Hardman Hall, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, May 6, 7, and 8, between Herman E. Stewart of Binghamton, N. Y., champion by virtue of the forfeit of Albert De Oro, and Grant H. Eby of Springfield, Ohio. The contest is for the championship emblem, a stake of $300, and the receipts.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Annual Parade of the Tandem Club Next Saturday—Polo Tournament Will Begin Soon.

John R. Gentry (2:00½) and Robert J. (2:01½) will not make their first appearance in public until July 5. There is an almost universal opinion among horsemen that John R. Gentry will beat the two-minute mark this season, and, as a result, applications from track managers who want the champions to appear at their respective tracks have been received in great numbers by Manager John Haines. The gorgeous outfits of the pair on exhibition at the office of Mr. Haines, 353 Columbus Avenue, have astonished hundreds of visitors who called to see them. The fancy equipments for each horse are two very dainty leading bridles, one black, with gold trimmings; extra rosettes, and a dress-parade suit. The latter are works of art. The blankets and hoods are of gold cloth of the finest texture, and are trimmed with black, the name of the horse and the monogram of the owner, Mr. Tweksbury, being also in black.

⁂

The annual parade of the Tandem Club, one of the principal events of the year with the horsy set in society, will be held next Saturday afternoon. The members will meet at the Casino in Central Park at 2 o'clock, and from there will probably drive to Morris Park, it being the opening day at that track.

⁂

Aurel Batonyi, the whip who carried off many honors at the Boston Horse Show for exhibitors from this city, sailed for Europe last Wednesday to be present at the great English horse shows, the first of which opens next Friday, at Otley. George B. Hulmes, one of the American exhibitors, feels confident that the American horses will carry off the blue ribbons in a number of the events for which they are entered. In order that the exhibit may be wholly American, if the trap is considered in competition, Mr. Hulme has taken with him a Tilbury spider phaeton, superba tandem cart, gig, and runabout.

⁂

The annual tournament of the Polo Association will be opened during the last week of the present month, at the Country Club, Brookline, Mass., and will continue at various clubs throughout the country until the early part of October, when the games at the St. Louis Country Club will end it.

⁂

The Guttenberg race track has been put in shape for the trotters, of which quite a number will be trained there this Spring. Some few days racing will be seen there, including a programme for Memorial Day. On that date, there will be a novelty race at a mile, which will consist of three heats, the winner being the horse driven nearest to the three-minute mark.

To Race at Aqueduct To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs. Waltzer, Illusion, and Find Out, 112 pounds each; Lansdale and Harrington, 109 each; Shultz, 100; Free Lance, 98; Braw Lad, 96; Trayline, 93; Russler, 91; Her Own, 86.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; four and a half furlongs. Nosey, 116 pounds; Prince Auckland, Tenaro, and Oviatt, 112 each; Ella Daly, May Behman, Juliane, Bonnella, Lord Frazer, and Voma J., 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling; five furlongs. Takanassie, 105 pounds; Shultz, 100; Red Spider, 99; Passover, 98; Ben Ronald and Desting, 97 each; Friendship, 93; Prompt, 91; Bob Leach, 88.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Declare, 117 pounds; Premier, 114; Counsellor Howe, 105; Langdon, 104; Sue Kittie, 102; Captain T., 98; Flames, 91; Albert S., 90; Petrel, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; four and a half furlongs. Torstenson, Previous, and Sunrolne, 110 pounds each; Percy F., 104; Ma Petite and Judge Wardell, 99 each; Tommy O., 97; Tofano, 91; Orthos, 86.

ANESTHETICS IN HOSPITALS

Suggestion Is Made that a Law Be Passed to Supervise Their Administration.

SPECIAL MEN FOR THE WORK.

Dr. H. J. Boldt, in an Address Before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Dwells on Chloroform's Dangers.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at the Academy of Music, Dr. H. J. Boldt made an interesting address on the question of "State Intereference in the Administration of Anesthetics." After briefly reviewing the history of the use of anesthetics, especially of ether and chloroform, Dr. Boldt continued:

"The administration of anesthetics is a subject which is of great interest, not only to all who practice surgery in any form, but also to the laity, for they are the ones who, in the majority of instances, 'come in for the dose,' and my address to you to-night is for the purpose of calling upon the legal fraternity for advice, whether we could call on the lawmakers of the State to throw additional rails of safety around those who are unfortunate enough to be placed in a position requiring the use of anesthesia, and for an expression of opinion from my medical brethren whether this would be a wise step to take.

"A very remarkable and unexplainable fact is, that chloform is so frequently made use of in short operations, and ether in prolonged operations. There is absolutely no logic in this, when the direct dangers of anesthetics is considered, because in nearly every instance, death from chloroform takes place suddenly and during the beginning of the anesthesia—such being the case in 95 per cent. of chloroform deaths. In the majority of cases of chloroform anesthesia, the pulse fails entirely before the cessation of respiration, in about 20 per cent. heart and lung action cease simultaneously, and in about an equal number of instances the respiratory function ceases before the heart action.

"The contra-indications of ether anaesthesia are pulmonary lesions, more especially bronchitis. As a rule, patients with marked obesity do better under chloroform than under ether, if a full and strong pulse is present, but the method by which an anaesthetic is administered plays an important part as to its safety. Very frequently we see that a patient during the stage of excitement while delirious and struggling has an extra large quantity of the anaesthetic vapor forced upon him. Great judgment must be used under such circumstances, because such patients inhale deeply, carrying the vapor almost to the air cells, and when the glottis is closed and exertion by straining made the pressure and vapor within the lungs is increased, and the chloroform or ether rapidly enters the circulation.

Safe Way to Use Chloroform.

"With chloroform the continuous dropping on an ordinary mask is decidedly safer than to pour a larger quantity on some absorbent cotton fastened to a wire frame on the inside of the mask, and a patient should not receive more of any anaesthetic than to just keep him or her insensitive to pain.

"It is interesting to note that in one of the hospitals from which I procured information general anaesthesia is employed usually only in abdominal work since 1890. In its place cocaine in 3 per cent. solution, with morphine to modify its depressing effect, is employed for nearly all other operations, and in only about 1 per cent. of such cases were unfavorable symptoms noticed.

"The point upon which we must dwell, however, is that which relates to the comparative safety of anaesthetics. It is folly to say that by any one particular method of giving an anaesthetic there is no danger; there is always risk, no matter which method is used, who the anaesthetizer is, or what the anaesthetic be. The only question is, Which anaesthetic is the least dangerous, and under what conditions this less dangerous anaesthetic may become more dangerous or less desirable?

"It must not be inferred that I consider it immaterial how experienced the anaesthetizer is; on the contrary, it is of the utmost importance to have a most skillful and conscientious man at this post, the most important of all next to the operator. Such lack of care in the selection of anaesthetizers as exists in the majority of hospitals in this country cannot be found in any other part of the globe which has a right to a claim to advancement in science. All large hospitals should have a special anaesthetizer, as is the case in many instances abroad. It is really a wonder why some of the young medical men, who act as agents for proprietary medicine firms, wholesale drug houses, and publishers, do not select this far more honorable calling, and make themselves competent in anaesthetizing and then make this a specialty. Employment far more remunerative than that of an agency surely awaits them, aside from the fact that the occupation is more dignified. We could easily make use of a number of professional anaesthetizers in this city.

Delicate Work for Juniors.

"Of the entire number of hospitals in this country, only twelve have an especial anaesthetizer, the greater majority intrusting the anaesthesia to the junior assistant, who has had slight training, and twenty-five of the respective hospitals intrust this important function to an inexperienced anaesthetizer, or rather to the junior assistant as soon as he enters upon his duties in the hospital, without any previous instruction. Here, then, is the point on which I deem it desirable that a law should be passed to compel a junior assistant to have the benefit of an experienced instructor for a certain number of anaesthesiae, say not less than twenty-five, who shall stand by his side and supervise the work. Whether this should be the senior assistant or one of the visiting staff is a matter of choice for the respective hospital authorities. Then again, chloroform should never be administered by a junior assistant unless one of the visiting staff be beside him to give such directions as may become necessary. It has been conclusively demonstrated that chloroform is by far the most dangerous anaesthetic, and therefore its use should be prohibited in practice, unless ether be contra-indicated. What the contra-indications should consist of a selected committee can decide upon. Chloroform is used too frequently, and deaths have occurred under it which probably would not have occurred had ether been used instead.

"A most lamentable, practical ignorance exists in recent graduates in medicine of the knowledge of anaesthetization. Therefore it would be advisable to pass a law making it necessary for every candidate for the degree of medicine to receive a certain amount of practical training in the administration of anaesthetics before such degree is conferred. This will accomplish two ends. First—It will not be trusting to good luck for the obtaining of first experience at such great risk as is the case in the vast majority of instances at the present time, and, secondly, it will prevent hospitals from intrusting this most responsible position, next to the operator himself, to the most inexperienced gentleman on the house staff until he shall have received sufficient experience. The rule of most hospitals to thrust such responsibility upon a young man just out of college is to be compared to 'an attempt at manslaughter.' The gentlemen themselves feel that too much responsibility is placed on their shoulders, judging from the expression of opinions to which they frequently give utterance when approached on the subject. Let them be taught so that they can gain the knowledge before making use of it, and the operator and the house staff will be better satisfied."

It is probable that the Academy of Medicine as a body will be asked to co-operate in securing legislation that will tend to do away with the evils set forth in Dr. Boldt's paper. The doctor has made a careful investigation of the subject in various hospitals, and was everywhere met with the assurance that his stand in the matter would be heartily indorsed.

New New England Passenger Agent.

The appointment is announced of J. A. Flanders to be New England Passenger and Freight Agent of the Plant System of Railways and of the Canada-Atlantic Plant Steamship Company, with headquarters at Boston. He succeeds Edward Sands, resigned.

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$30 THE SPALDING BICYCLE, 1895 model, second-hand, but refinished and in fairly good shape.

Every rider knows what a good, stanch wheel the 1895 Spalding was. They are worth three cheap wheels.

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CREDENDA BICYCLES have years of reputation. We have a few 1895 models at $18.50, but the real bargains in Credendas are found in our 1896 models, of which we have a few left. We have refinished them, put on new tires, and are offering them at $25.00. These bargains cannot be duplicated anywhere.

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In order to unload for a certain manufacturer who never sold them for less than $75.
Each wheel has guarantee and maker's name.
New $100 SYRACUSE BICYCLES, $35.
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Nearly 10,000—select from 30 different makes.
$5.00 CHRISTY SADDLES, $3.15
M. & W., Banner, 20th Century Lamps, $1.99; Climax, $1.69; Guide, 39c.; Searchlights, Miller's, $2.98. Hygienic Saddles, P. & F., $1.25; Beck, $1.35; Hunt, $1.49; everything in sundries less than department stores.
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MRS. JAYCOX PERHAPS SLAIN.

Foul Play Suspected in Connection with the Finding of Her Body at Barnegat.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 2.—Mrs. Dwyer Jaycox of Jersey City was cut to pieces by a train last Monday night on the Hudson River Railroad at Barnegat. There was no suspicion of foul play at the time, but it has developed that Mrs. Jaycox had quite a sum of money with her, and her pocketbook has not been found. This, in view of the strange experience of John Spiegel, a salesman for Nelson Morris & Co., near the same spot about the time Mrs. Jaycox was run over, has convinced the authorities that there is a probability of a crime having been committed.

Spiegel was driving in the vicinity on the night in question, when a man who was running blindly along the road staggered into his horse. He was greatly exhausted, but after the shock of the collision, straightened up and walked a few feet, and then resumed his running and disappeared in the darkness in the direction of New Hamburg. The man was tall, and wore his hat pulled down over his eyes. In the neighborhood is a large colony of Poles, Hungarians, and other lawless men.

HOW TO LOSE A CUSTOMER.

The Gentle Art Illustrated by a Salesgirl Anxious to Sell a Hat.

A possible customer in the millinery department was examining a hat very attentively when the ambitious salesgirl approached.

"That hat is a bargain," she said persuasively, "reduced from $10. It is just the thing to suit your style."

The customer nodded, but said nothing, and the girl persisted. "My friends, think I have excellent taste in such matters, and I should be glad to suggest any little alteration that may be necessary in the trimming. The hat will look lovely on you."

"I am looking for a hat for my daughter, who is just seventeen," said the customer, quietly.

The salesgirl hastened to make amends. "Oh," she said, "better take the hat, because it is a bargain. It will look just as well on a young face."

Then she wondered why an angry woman bounced out of the store.

PLANS FOR THE IRISH FAIR.

Pictures, Models, and Historic Articles from Erin to be Shown.

Final preparations are making for the opening of the Irish Fair at the Grand Central Palace Monday, May 10. A contractor is now at work erecting thirty-six booths. The special commissioner who has been in Ireland for several months collecting exhibits has returned with interesting and valuable souvenirs, among them a stone from Blarney Castle. A picture of the Limerick "Treaty Stone," the cross of Glen-da-Lough, and the Giant's Causeway in miniature, posts cut from the Hill of Tara, the Lakes of Killarney, Sugar Loaf Mountain, a miniature turf bog, and a piece of the mantle worn by St. Patrick are some of the treasures he has brought with him.

The members of the various county organizations have worked hard here, too, and they have many interesting exhibits to display. All are determined to make the fair a success and provide a fund for the proposed armory for the Irish Volunteers.

The Limerick women have received $1,000 in cash, besides providing silverware, china, and oil paintings for exhibits.

The Waterford women have several valuable relics of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher of the Irish Brigade, who was a native of their county.

PASTOR HARCOURT DISPLEASED.

Dissatisfied with His Relations with His Church Congregation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The Rev. Richard Harcourt, D. D., pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, has become dissatisfied with his relations at that church, and at a meeting of the Quarterly Conference he announced his intention of asking the Presiding Elder for a change of pastoral relations at the end of the conference year. Dr. Harcourt's request will be made because of objections recently entered to a series of sermons he had announced that he would preach. He is now in the second year of his pastorate at the church.

The proposed sermons were to have been delivered under the general title of "The Devil in Philadelphia."

THE JUNIATA RAGING.

Heavy Losses to Farmers by the High Water—Still Rising.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., May 2.—The incessant rainfall of the last twenty-four hours has overflowed the Juniata River and its numerous tributaries, causing thousands of dollars of destruction to growing crops.

The farmers along the Raystown Branch have suffered severe losses to buildings, fences, and grains. The Juniata River is sixteen feet above low-water mark, and is still rising.

CARPETS cleaned by steam, by hand, or on the floor. Careful Carpet Cleaning Co., 1,558 Broadway, 421 E. 48th St., Coe & Brandt, Tel. 132 38th.

CATTLE THIEVES SHOT DOWN.

A Pitched Battle with Farmers in the Indian Territory.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 2.—Particulars reached here to-day of a pitched battle near Eufaula, I. T., between cattle thieves and farmers residing in that vicinity. The cow punchers are said to be running off the farmers' stock at an alarming rate, and early this morning a drove was intercepted by the farmers, and an effort made to kill the five men in charge of the stock.

The dispatch says about twenty-five shots were fired, and three of the thieves fell from their horses while the others escaped to the woods. Jerry Wilson, one of the farmers, had his horse killed and received a dangerous wound in the left shoulder. P. A. Berry, another farmer, was shot in the right thigh, while several less dangerous wounds were sustained by the pursuers. Two of the wounded thieves proved to be half-breed Choctaw Indians living in the neighborhood, while the third is an outlaw wanted at Fort Smith for murder. His name is Henry Hennessy. He was run out of Benton County, Ark., for horse stealing.

The cattle were taken to Webber's Falls and shipped from there to members of the gang residing in this city, where they were disposed of at high prices. Two of the gang were recently arrested here and taken to Webber's Falls for trial.

GOOD CITIZEN'S CONVENTION.

League to be Formed to Purify Politics and Promote Bible Study.

A movement in the direction of good citizenship which has its origin among prominent people in the South, and which has the indorsement of many distinguished preachers and laymen in the North, will be inaugurated at Nashville, Tenn., at a National Good Citizens' Convention, to be held in that city on May 18, 19, and 20. The organization will be called the International Good Citizens' League.

The new organization, among other things, hopes to purify politics, and for public office to "provide out of the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating unjust gain." It also aims to promote the study of citizen duty from the Bible standpoint, "the glorious opportunities, privileges, and possibilities within the reach of that Nation whose Government honors God's authority."

Among those whose names are attached to the call are the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, New York; Mayor W. M. McCarthy, Nashville; Bishop W. X. Ninde, Detroit; the Rev. Dr. G. C. Lorimer, Boston; the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, Brooklyn; ex-Congressman E. A. Morse, Boston, and Neal Dow, Maine.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE NEW YORK Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1897.—Present—Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of LEVETT, HILTON & CO.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of George W. Levett and Augusta Levett, a majority of the Directors of Levett, Hilton & Co., a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal place of business in the City of New York, which petition is dated the 8th day of February, 1897, and on reading and filing the schedules annexed to the said petition, duly verified by the said petitioners, and the notice of motion thereto annexed and the admission of due service of said petition and notice of the application for an order to show cause why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and for an order appointing a temporary receiver of the property of the corporation, with all the powers and authority of a permanent receiver, and after hearing Blumenstiel and Hirsch, attorneys for said petitioners, it is hereby

Ordered that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before John Hone, Jr., referee, duly appointed for that purpose, at his office, No. 62 New Street, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1897, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and why an order or judgment dissolving the said corporation and winding up its affairs and distributing its property among its creditors and stockholders should not be entered, and it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of three successive weeks immediately preceding the 15th day of May, 1897, in The New York Law Journal and in The Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, and also in The Albany Evening Journal, published at Albany, New York.

Enter, C. H. T., J.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Petitioners' Attorneys, No. 309 Broadway, New York City.

A Copy.

[Seal.] HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS F. CALLAHAN and JAMES H. GARTLAN, composing the co-partnership of CALLAHAN AND GARTLAN, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court for the City and County of New York, at the Chambers thereof, Part I., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Austin Finegan, assignee of above-named Thomas F. Callahan and James H. Gartlan, composing the co-partnership of Callahan and Gartlan, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [Seal.] hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Miles Beach, Judge of the said Supreme Court, this 26th day of March, 1897.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

STICKNEY, SPENCER AND ORDWAY, Att'ys for Assignee, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y. mh29-1aw6wM&my3

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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EXCURSIONS.

GOING TO TRAVEL?
NEW TOURS, 1897, TO EUROPE.
Entirely New Routes. All Expenses Included. High Class parties leave May and June; also Summer Vacation Tours, All Routes. Programmes Post Free. Correspondence Invited. Steamships—Travel Tickets Everywhere—Railroad
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113 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARONSTEIN, MAURICE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURICE ARONSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bostwick, Morrell & Bates, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. THEODORE G. WEIL, Executor; FANNIE ARONSTEIN, Executrix. BOSTWICK, MORRELL & BATES, Attorneys for Executor and Executrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. mh1-1aw6mM

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Erwin I. Spink, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1897. ROBERT J. DYATT, LILLIAN ASH, RICHARD M. MARTIN, Executors. ERWIN I. SPINK, Attorney for Executors, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City. ap12-1aw6mM

DAVIS, EMILY K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY K. DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1897. KATHERINE KURIGER, Administratrix with the will annexed of Emily K. Davis, deceased. HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 87 and 89 Centre Street, N. Y. City. mh15-1aw6mM.

DILLON, SARAH PARISH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH PARISH DILLON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of J. Edward Ackley, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of April, 1897. THOMAS A. MAITLAND, Executor, &c. J. EDWARD ACKLEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City. ap12-1aw6mM

EVANS, SUSAN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN C. EVANS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 97 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897. HENRY L. BOGERT, Executor. my3-1aw6mM

FIELDING, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS FIELDING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Carl A. de Gersdorff, Esq., at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1897. FRANKLIN B. FIELDING, CARL A. DE GERSDORFF, Administrators. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Administrators, 40 Wall Street, New York. ja11-1aw6mM

GREENER, THOMAS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles H. Greener, Helen Short, Sarah Greener, Bessie Cobden, send greeting:

Whereas, Jane M. Henry of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 19th day of October, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of THOMAS GREENER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my3-1aw7wM

MASON, LYDIA LUSH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA LUSH MASON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Franklin Bartlett, No 82 Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1897. MASON CARNES, Executor. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Executor, 82 Times Building, New York City. ap26-1aw6mM

McDONOUGH, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Owen McDonough, if living, and Lizzie McKennon, daughter of Lizzie McKennon, deceased, if living, whose places of residence cannot after due diligence be ascertained, or, if dead, to the next of kin or personal representatives of each of them, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; the next of kin or personal representatives of William McDonough, Martin McDonough, and Kate Flannigan, deceased, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Mary Ellen Russell, James J. Russell, and Edwin H. West and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN McDONOUGH, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of June, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Alexander H. Coulter, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap19-1aw6wM&my31

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYDNEY B. PICKHARDT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hawkins & Delafield, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of June, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1896. LILLIAN PICKHARDT, Administratrix, with Will Annexed. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-1aw6mM.

SMITH, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, COMMONLY known as AUGUSTINE SMITH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD AUGUSTINE SMITH, commonly known as AUGUSTINE SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1897. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor. mh22-1aw6mM

SCHNEPEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEPEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1896. SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Executor. CHARLES A. SCHNEPEL, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. d7-1aw6mM

SCHIEFFELIN, MARY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY B. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Young & Ver Planck, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1897. HENRY S. CLARK, Executor. YOUNG & VER PLANCK, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 William Street, New York City. ja18-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THEALL, HORACE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE THEALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of December, 1896. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executor. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. d14-1aw6mM

WARD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson & Wallis, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1897. WILLIAM G. WARD, Administrator. WILSON & WALLIS, Attorneys for Administrator, 48 Wall St., New York City. ap19-1aw6mM

WORCH, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. WORCH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897. MARIE FREDERIEKA WORCH, Executrix. JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New York City. my3-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMILY W. JACKSON, plaintiff, against HELEN J. ERICKSON, Ethel V. Jackson, and Emily V. Jackson, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of April, 1897, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises mentioned in the said interlocutory judgment and therein described as follows:

First Parcel.—All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street in said City of New York, distant one hundred and forty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-second Street, thence westerly along said Twenty-second Street fifty feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with said Third Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches, or one-half the distance between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, thence easterly on a line parallel with said streets fifty feet, thence southerly on a line parallel with said Third Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to Twenty-second Street at the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of Henry E. Sharp, deceased, of, in, and to an agreement dated November 5th, 1855, between Richard M. Pell and Andrew B. Decker in relation to the party wall on the westerly side of said above described premises, which party wall agreement was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of May, 1865, in Liber 929 of Conveyances, on page 346; said premises being known as Numbers 147 and 149 East Twenty-second Street, in said City of New York.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue, thence running easterly along the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street eighty feet, thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty feet five inches, thence westerly parallel with Forty-seventh Street part of the way through a certain party wall erected one-half on the lot hereby intended to be described and one-half on the lot adjoining same on the south eighty feet to the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue, thence northerly along said easterly side of Seventh Avenue twenty feet five inches to the corner aforesaid, the place of beginning, and being known as Number 1,570 Broadway, in the said City of New York.

Third Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and which is more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of Fiftieth Street, distant westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of Fiftieth Street with the westerly line or side of Eighth Avenue six hundred and sixteen feet and eight inches, thence running northerly and parallel to Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, thence westerly on said centre line and parallel to Fiftieth Street nineteen (19) feet and two (2) inches, thence southerly and again parallel to Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the northerly line or side of Fiftieth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of Fiftieth Street nineteen (19) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as Number 359 West Fiftieth Street, in said City of New York.—Dated New York, April 30, 1897.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN and RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Times Building, N. Y. City.
WILLIAM J. FANNING, Attorney for Defendant Helen J. Erickson, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
PORTE V. RANSOM, Guardian ad litem for Defendant Ethel V. Jackson, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
GEORGE WHITFIELD BROWN, JR., Attorney for Defendant Emily V. Jackson, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.
my 3-2aw3wM&Th&my24&25

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE JACOB AHLES BREWING COMPANY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of April, 1897, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, running thence northerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches; thence easterly, parallel with Fifty-fourth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated April 17th, 1897.

THOMAS D. ADAMS, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.
ap19-2aw3wM&F&my10

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—EUGENE CLIFFORD POTTER, plaintiff, against EMMA KRUG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 4th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Eighth Avenue with the said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty (50) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and thence easterly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part (the defendant Emma Krug) by the party of the second part hereto (the plaintiff) and his wife by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, these presents being given to secure a part of the purchase price therein expressed.—Dated New York, March 6th, 1897.

GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Referee.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 163 Broadway, New York City.
ap20-2aw3wM&W&my19

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—HENRY WALLACH vs. LENA KOPETZKY, ELLA ROSENBLATT, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue, with the northerly side of Sixtieth Street; thence running easterly along the northerly side of Sixtieth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue twenty feet, thence westerly and parallel with Sixtieth Street and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the easterly side of Second Avenue; and thence southerly along the easterly side of Second Avenue twenty feet to the corner afore-mentioned to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as Number 1,140 Second Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, April 24th, 1897.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
ap26-2aw3wM&Th&my13

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

BIJOU—At the French Ball—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—The Messiah (Oratorio)—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cherry Pickers—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Sunken Bell—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Wild West Show and World's Rough Riders—2:00 and 8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Exhibition of Fine Arts.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—In Great New York—The Isle of Gold—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Gov. Black will give a hearing on the Civil Service bill on Thursday next at 11:30 A. M. A strong delegation from this city will undoubtedly be present, and other cities will be heard from.

The case is very simple. The Constitution requires that all appointments to the civil service shall be made for merit and fitness to be ascertained where practicable by competitive examination. The primary object and necessary effect of the Constitutional system thus established is to exclude partisan favoritism in making appointments. The requirement is based on two broad principles. One is that the people have a right, in the civil service, to the best men that can be got. That is obviously violated when all persons of one political party are shut out. The second principle is that in seeking public employment all citizens should be equal before the law, and should have the same chance of success without reference to politics. Both of these principles apply strictly to any office the holder of which is not required to decide on the policy of the Government. In our State Government only a few of the highest officers have to make any such decision.

The bill which has passed the Legislature would defeat the objects of the Constitution. It requires two sets of examinations. One set is under the Civil Service Boards. In these, applicants for office can receive no higher mark than 50 on a scale of 100. That is to say, all who can reach 50 are placed on an eligible list. The second set of examinations is made by the appointing officer or his agent. The nature of the examination is not defined. Its result is in the hands of the appointing officer or his agent, who is at liberty practically to take his choice for such reasons as he may prefer, which need not be declared and which are subject to no check. There is nothing to prevent partisan favoritism. There is no essential element of competition. There is no security of equality to the applicants. There is no security that the people will get the best men for the service. There is nothing to hinder the officer from excluding all not of his own party.

Gov. Black ought to kill this bill for the reasons we have recited.

THE DOOM OF PROTECTION.

Do the high priests of protection ever lift their eyes from their beloved schedules to observe the signs and portents in the heavens? Have they acquainted themselves with the theory of industrial combinations as now formulated and openly taught? And do they perceive that this new doctrine threatens to devour their old doctrine even as the seven lean kine came up out of the river and ate the seven fat kine in the sight of Pharaoh?

High wages are the alpha and omega of the protectionist argument. Protection against what? Why, against the pauper labor and cheap goods of Europe. "Our tariff should be high enough to make up for the difference in wages paid here and abroad," writes Mr. Robert P. Porter in The North American Review for May. This is the bait that catches the workingman. But the champions of industrial combination say: We will continue to pay high wages, yet we will make low-priced goods, and they ask no protection, for they propose to sell their cheap products in the wide world's markets in open competition with the products of European pauper labor.

We are not here speaking of tariff-made trusts or of oppressive monopolies, but of those combinations which have the approval of even the great Juggernaut defier, Senator Lexow, who said in his committee report that combinations formed "for the purpose of reaping the reward arising from the economies growing out of the concentration of resources and the employment of the best skill, the highest intellect, the most approved machinery, and the most qualified labor are not in themselves, in our judgment, reprehensible or against any known principle of public policy." Between this class of combinations and McKinleyism we are about to see an economic war in which the doctrine of high and higher protection will suffer the usual fate of an outworn creed when assailed by a vigorous new faith.

The power and the promise of modern industrial combinations are brought clearly into view in an article on "Our Export Trade" contributed by Mr. Charles R. Flint to the May issue of The Forum. Our productive capacity far exceeds the home demand. We must find new markets for our manufactured goods or one-half of our industrial energy will lie idle. The extension of our export trade is now mainly a question of prices. The foreign manufacturer undersells us. We must meet him. When a protected manufacturer wishes to reduce cost, he invariably reduces wages. That is his only way to meet pauper-labor competition. Mr. Flint shows how concentration of capital and resources reduces cost without reducing wages:

> "Undoubtedly a reduction of wages would enormously increase demand at home and abroad. But is not the general distribution of wealth in this country through the payment of high wages an element of National benefit? Is it not a guarantee of National unity and strength that so many of our wage earners own their homes, and that our savings bank deposits are rapidly increasing, now amounting to more than $1,800,000,000? A radical reduction in wages, such as would have taken place had we gone upon a silver basis—'cutting money in two and cutting wages in two'—would undoubtedly have increased our exports; but the same benefits can be secured without putting our laborers on the European plane. The cost of production can be reduced by utilizing the advantages of consolidation; by the adoption of whatever is best in methods, machinery, styles, and materials—points generally ascertainable only through comparison of the processes of different establishments brought together by combination—by closing obsolete, badly located plants and perfecting the best; by the reduction (by centralization) of the percentage of general expenses of factory superintendence, buying, selling, accounting, and advertising; by running full time because of added orders for export; by eliminating litigation through a common ownership of conflicting patents; by discarding needless brands and styles; by stimulating interest and effort through distribution of ownership in centralized manufacture; by supplanting with sound, honest goods the inferior, and often counterfeit, goods produced by obsolete machinery and poor organization. With these advantages—and without cutting wages—we can maintain and extend our position in the markets of the world."

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. "Of our exports of manufactured goods," says Mr. Flint, "85 per cent. are produced by the organizations representing centralized manufactures." Another writer on industrial combinations, Mr. George T. Oliver of Pittsburg, says, also in the current Forum: "I am satisfied that combinations of this kind are not inimical to the interests of the workingman. On the contrary, the men employed by them receive steadier employment, and generally at better wages, than the same class of labor under open competition."

So long as we are shut in behind the Chinese wall of protection, which not only keeps foreign goods out, but shackles our export trade by keeping our products in, high wages are paid until overproduction and the clogged home market compel the shutting down of the mill. Then there are no wages at all. The promise of high wages all the year round, held out to him by the theory of combination, will make a free trader of the American workingman every time. He is not such a fool as not to perceive that his interests will demand that our markets be opened to the goods of the world in order that we may sell our goods in the markets of the world. And, his high wages being assured, he will never vote for a policy that raises the price of the articles he has to buy.

Neither of the writers from whom we have quoted considers the relation of industrial combinations to protection. But the relation we have pointed out forces itself upon the attention. The two things are incompatible. If combination has the virtues its apologists claim for it, protection's days are numbered. McKinleyism is in the position of an old quack who has grown to riches and a feeling of security in selling a nostrum of which the more people have the more they want. A new doctor moves into town and advertises a specific of such miraculous potency that the entire population is converted to its use. It is rough on the old chap, but hasn't he fooled us long enough?

THE BIMETALLIC COMMISSION.

The Wolcott Commissioners expect to sail this week. We do not agree with those who charge President McKinley with duplicity in sending these Commissioners abroad to promote an international bimetallic agreement. We do not believe such an agreement to be possible. We regard it as a chimera. Mr. McKinley may differ from us on that, or he may be in accord with us. But even if he were sure that his Commissioners would fail, he may feel that he is performing a plain political duty in sending them. Their failure would, perhaps, bring to the support of the gold standard some who now hesitate in the hope that the double standard may be established.

But Mr. McKinley's duty as to the policy of the United States at home is perfectly clear and cannot be postponed to await the result of his Commissioners' errand. It is to use all the influence he has for those measures which are needed to enable the United States to maintain the gold standard easily and firmly until it is changed by international agreement. Those measures are two: The repeal of the law compelling the reissue of the legal-tender notes and provision for the retirement of those notes to a volume that can be kept in constant use in trade.

A proper and effective step in this direction would be a careful inquiry by a competent commission appointed by the President. Such a commission to be of real service must be authorized at the present extraordinary session of Congress. It ought to be practicable for the President to bring this about, but there is no time to be lost.

THE PROGRESSIVE TRANSFER TAX.

Controller Roberts has an article in the May number of The Forum in defense of the graduated, or progressive, tax upon the transfer of property by inheritance or by donation in anticipation of death, which has been provided for upon his recommendation in a bill now awaiting the approval of the Governor.

There are some very forcible arguments to be made in support of a tax of this kind, and Mr. Roberts makes a rather skillful use of them. We think he lays too much stress upon the escape of personal property from taxation during the lives of the possessors. This involves an injustice to the owners of that which does not escape, for facility of evasion increases with wealth, and an undue proportion of the tax is collected from those least able to pay. As the evasion cannot be prevented, justice demands the abolition of the tax upon personal property for the relief of those upon whom it bears unduly. But it does not follow, because the bulk of personal property takes elusive forms and escapes assessment, that the owners of large fortunes do not pay approximately their share of taxes. It is a question, after all, of assessment, or a means of measuring the tax to be collected, and that which personal property escapes is imposed upon real estate and paid directly and indirectly by the same persons who would pay it if both classes of property could be reached. Taxes may be assessed upon real estate, but they are not paid by it or out of it, but by the occupiers of it out of their personal incomes.

The diffusion of taxes levied upon real estate and their payment in proportion to the value of its occupation and use, or substantially in proportion to ability to pay, breaks the force of the argument that because personal property has escaped during the process of accumulation it should be subject to a specially heavy contribution when it is distributed at the death of the accumulator. It has in reality been subject to constant deductions for taxes, though the assessment has been made according to the value of real estate.

There is undoubtedly this advantage in an inheritance tax: At death the law assumes jurisdiction over the distribution of property and makes it possible to ascertain its exact amount and value. It can no longer escape in the forms denoted as "personal" any more than in the form designated as "real." It can be fully levied upon at last, and the idea that it has been escaping year after year makes this look like a sort of retributive justice. A rate increasing with the amount of the property is justified, like a graduated income tax, by the plea that ability to pay increases in a progressive ratio. It is easier to pay 10 per cent. of a large income than 2 per cent. of a small one, and a deduction of 10 or 15 per cent. from a large inheritance is felt less than the deduction of anything at all from a small one.

But, after all, this is mainly a question of expediency rather than of abstract justice. It is a question whether the State will gain or lose by putting too severe a tax upon the accumulation of wealth. So far as it discourages those efforts which result in accumulation it is a bad policy. So far as it tends to drive or keep capital from the State it is a mistake. It is easy to conceal transfers of personal property in contemplation of death so as to evade the tax. It is also easy for the owners of large fortunes to establish a residence out of the State and to remove the bulk of their property from its jurisdiction in anticipation of that final division that will come with death. Controller Fitch of this city declares as the result of his experience and observation that the effect of the bill in the hands of the Governor will be to diminish rather than increase the revenue to be derived from estates. This seems altogether likely, and it is certainly bad policy to put discouragements in the way of accumulating wealth within the State during one's life, and of leaving it in the State at death.

M. BRUNETIERE'S LIMITATIONS.

Perhaps the young women who attended M. Brunetiere's lectures have learned as much as it is well for them to know about French literature. It is just as well, too, that they should adopt his point of view and not question his authority—unless they really wish to make a serious study of the subject. In that case M. Brunetiere's appreciations would no more suffice for contemporary French writers than the estimable La Harpe would suffice for those who wrote up to the time when blameless life went out.

Everybody knows that M. Brunetiere is learned. He is versed in the literature of his country. But everybody does not admit, especially in France, that he has the breadth and openness of mind which are indispensable to authoritative criticism. Another French critic, M. Renard, whom M. Brunetiere would utterly despise, says of him:

> "He seems to me, by his method, more theologian than philosopher. I see in him the pontiff of a narrow literary orthodoxy. When he disputes with M. Zola each of them seems to be delivering a chapel discourse; one denies the talent of those who have seen man and society only on their fine sides; the other has no esteem or sympathy for the romanticists, on the pretext that they lack good sense; none for the realists, because they lack nobility; he must have characters at once noble and representative, after the formula of Aristotle and Boileau. How shall we choose between the two? To borrow one of M. Brunetiere's sayings, when I think of one I always prefer the other. I can pardon an artist for being exclusive; we value an artist for his original way of conceiving things. But a critic! I dislike to see him admit implicitly that art is forever petrified in certain forms and promulgate dogmas that rest on the most fragile foundations. You will tell me that he means to demonstrate them, and not to receive or impose them as articles of faith; that he invokes reason more than authority. No matter. I fear he is the dupe of an illusion; that his beliefs are anterior to the reasoning destined to sustain them; and that between his conceptions and those of the seventeenth century there exists a pre-established harmony that renders him incapable of appreciating everything that does not conform to it. I admire, with M. Brunetiere, our great classic authors, but I cannot believe, with him, that their way of understanding literature is the only good one."

Narrow orthodoxy is a pretty serious disqualification for a literary critic. Still, in his lectures here, M. Brunetiere sometimes laid aside his seventeenth century two-foot rule. If he overestimated the importance of some of the thistle-down chaps like Pierre Loti, it was a pleasure to note his candid admission of the merit of de Maupassant. We hope, however, that as he praised this author for the talents he had just denied to Zola, the accident of antithesis did not lead his young hearers to jump at the unfortunate conclusion that de Maupassant is quite "virginibus puerisque."

M. Brunetiere found it possible to temper his praise of Bourget and of some other overpuffed writers who have little to say and nothing to teach. Why was it not equally easy to pause in his passionate tirade about Zola long enough to say that though he writes reprehensible things, he writes them with a strong hand? There is more creative, elemental power in certain pages of Zola than in the collected works of some of the authors over whom our late visitor is accustomed to dwell in delighted praise. But no attendant upon M. Brunetiere's lectures would ever find it out unless he had other sources of information. In some respects narrow orthodoxy, while it diminishes the teacher, is not quite fair to the taught.

ENGLAND AND THE SEALS.

The arrival of English mails explains an incident which, when it occurred, was most mysterious here. It will be remembered that the appointment of Messrs. Foster and Hamlin to arrange with England some method to prevent the extinction of Alaskan seals passed in the United States almost without comment. But suddenly the cable was laden with British denunciations of us. We learned that we were "tossing aside the Paris award like a pair of old boots," that we were discrediting the principle of arbitration, that we were showing ourselves dangerous persons to deal with upon honorable principles.

This chorus, it appears, was merely an echo of a New York telegram to The London Times, and of an editorial article in that same journal. The editorial article outstripped its text, and that is saying a good deal, for even the telegram was, as we are confident the event will prove, more British than the Queen's Ministers. That of course was merely the zeal of a counsel striving to earn his retainer. The correspondent naively remarks that Mr. Foster was expertly using the press to create an agitation, the animus of which was Mr. Foster's pique at his defeat at Paris, together with a bitter feeling against Canada. When Mr. Foster moderately remarked that the correspondent was mistaken in his facts and impolitic in his imputation of motives, the reply was obvious. Mr. Foster showed by this sensitiveness to criticism that he knew he was engaged in something reprehensible.

It is scarcely worth while to pay any more attention to this telegram than to remark in passing that even misinformation from New York should not suffice to explain the editorial vagaries built upon it. Compare the words of The London Times with the words of the award under which the United States is proceeding:

London Times's Leader: "The concurrent regulations in question are incorporated in the award under the treaty, but it is stipulated that they may be revised at the end of every five years. * * * To demand that the award should now be set aside in accordance with the contention of one party to the controversy would be to strike a very serious blow at the principle of arbitration."	Paris Award, Article IX.: "The concurrent regulations determined with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur seals shall remain in force until they have been wholly or in part abolished or modified by a common agreement between the United States and Great Britain. Said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination, in order to enable both Governments to consider whether in the light of past experience there is occasion to make any modification thereof."

Can it be accident that turns "shall" into "may"? The award, by declaring that the regulations "shall" be reviewed every five years, clearly denotes a maximum time beyond which they cannot run without review. But the urbane editor, by converting the command into a permission, turns the maximum period into a minimum period. And he then takes offense because the minimum is to be reduced by a "demand." Is a proposal to negotiate a "demand"? Or is there any other method known to man of reaching the "common agreement" for a revision provided for in the language of the award than by one party making amicable proposals to the others?

Another instance of the same sort is the arbitration treaty. In the same manner the merits of the only form in which the treaty can be ratified have been prejudiced and prejudged, and its acceptance made difficult in England. Americans, too, regret the amendments. But, the amendments being inevitable, a unanimous sentiment in favor of the amended treaty on this side the ocean contrasts very strangely and very strongly with an almost opposite sentiment on the other side. The explanation is the working of an influence harmful to both peoples, which is best checked by exposure.

The vote which the Senate will finally take on the arbitration treaty on Wednesday will be received by the country with a sort of despairing indifference. The treaty has been so far weakened and perverted by the changes proposed in it that its acceptance in the present form by the Senate would give only moderate satisfaction, while its acceptance by Great Britain is necessarily much endangered. Nevertheless, we strongly hope that the vote of the Senate will be favorable. It is better, far better, to make an imperfect beginning than to make none.

The denial by Father Malone yesterday that he had not interceded with the late Mr. Havemeyer in the closing hours of his life to secure his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith will be readily accepted by all who know the man. The pastor of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul is, of course, the best judge of how such a rumor should be treated, but it is unfortunate that he should have felt called upon to notice it. If there is any one subject as to which a person is entitled to the right of private judgment, exercised when and how he pleases, without the criticism of his fellows, or even their comment, it is the religion he chooses to adopt or the Church relations he thinks it right to form.

Why doesn't the Mayor shut up the Park Commissioners on tea and toast with a competent instructor in roadmaking and keep them in durance until they have mastered the art? Possibly there is no law for such a proceeding, but why bother about law when public opinion is ripe? The Chicago Park Commissioners know how to build good roads. Why shouldn't ours?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In describing the baptism of some negro converts which took place the other day in the outskirts of Macon, Ga., The Telegraph of that city speaks at considerable length of the "great multitude" of people who gathered to see the rite administered. It seems that twenty street cars had difficulty in getting the crowds to the lake where the ceremony was performed, and that when all had taken their places the assemblage numbered fully 5,000 persons. And that is a "great multitude"! Why, in New York there are more places than one or than a dozen where a man whose hat has been blown off will be encouraged in his pursuit of it by the consciousness that he is watched by more than 5,000 pairs of eyes. Still, the Macon baptism was a picturesque event, and was well worth the column of space which The Telegraph gives it. There were 255 applicants for immersion, and long before the last of them had emerged from the water the whole assemblage was in a state of excitement not far from frenzy. Some raised their voices in inarticulate shrieks, others prayed as loudly, while scores of men and women leaped into the air or rolled on the ground in convulsions which ended only with complete exhaustion and insensibility. One six-foot negro seemed to be really mad with excitement when he came up out of the water, and on reaching the shore nearly caused a panic before half a dozen men with cooler heads than the rest extricated him from the frightened crowd into which he had wildly rushed.

—In order, apparently, to be quite in style, and to prove that others than Chicagoans can accept hospitality and then yelp about its quality, a few National Guardsmen of Buffalo have been telling dreadful tales concerning the food they had during their visit to New York last week. Some of them openly asserted that they were served with bad meat while quartered in one of the armories here, while others exclaimed over the inadequacy in amount of the meals set before them by their metropolitan hosts. One of the Buffalo papers has investigated these stories. Col. Fox of the Seventy-fourth Regiment refused to discuss the matter at all, declaring that he would keep any remarks he had to make on the subject for an official report, but inquiries among the privates revealed that whatever real cause for complaint there was related, not to happenings in this city, but to those which marked the ride from Jersey City to Buffalo. One man said he had fared particularly well while in New York, but that, owing to the negligence of the regimental officers, the men came near starving to death on the return journey. Starting with a light breakfast, they were delayed in Jersey City until nearly noon, and then, on reaching Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Binghamton, and other towns where they had expected to find provisions, the discovery was made that militiamen who went on earlier trains had consumed all of the available supplies. Thus another grievance against us disappears. About the only one now surviving is that of Gov. Tanner, who seems to have come here with the impression that the Grant tomb was built by and for himself and staff, and is now in great pain because the dedicatory exercises were not conducted with one of those ideas constantly in view.

PERSONAL.

—A too modest person who chooses to be known to the public only as "A Retired Gentleman" has composed in honor of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee a truly heroic anthem of which these are the opening lines:

The kangaroo, the crocodile, the tiger, and the bear,
The reindeer mild, the llama wild, the timid English hare,
Alike are startled in their homes by the unique refrain,
God Save the Queen! God Save the Queen! Long may Victoria reign!

All England, naturally enough, has been deeply moved by this thrilling poem, and everybody is wondering if it can be true that the Queen has two subjects with enough of divine inspiration to sing her glories in numbers of such elevation. The verses sound so much like a product of Mr. Alfred Austin's genius that if they had been published with no signature at all, their origin would not have been regarded as doubtful in the slightest degree, but the "Retired Gentleman" is a sticker. Mr. Austin is indeed retired, having quite disappeared beneath his official wreath, and he is also a gentleman, and yet, somehow, the title does not quite fit him, and it is not one he would be likely to select. The matter, therefore, is in a state of painful uncertainty, and in every part of England people are tossing pennies, heads it's Austin, tails it's somebody else, as the only possible means of reaching a decision.

—A "Senex" who evidently has good claims to the name writes to The Boston Transcript, complaining that wrong ideas were given by the costumes recently exhibited in Copley Hall by the Daughters of the Revolution. Some which were said to illustrate the appearance of the people who attended the reception given by Boston to Lafayette in 1824 really belonged, he declared, to a much earlier period. "I saw this Revolutionary hero," writes "Senex," "on his entrance into the city, and also at the grand review held in his honor some days afterward. At the latter ceremony he appeared in nankeen trousers and a brown body coat, very like the dress coat of to-day. He was flanked by Gov. Eustis and Past Gov. Brooks, each in his military garb, the Continental uniform, but the dress of civilians was not of this past era; only a few old-fashioned men retained the breeches and broad-skirted coats, and none wore powdered wigs. The hats, coats, and trousers were not precisely the fashion of 1897, any more than of the fashion of 1867, but they showed only a slight difference." The correspondent describes an event which took place seventy-three years ago, and it is really remarkable that he emphasizes the likeness, not the dissimilarity, of the styles then prevalent to those of to-day. "Senex" ought to be writing a book, not letters to newspapers. There are not many who remember Lafayette or who take a personal interest in defending the up-to-dateness of 1824.

OUR RULERS CONDEMNED.

Reflections of a Gold Democrat Who Voted for McKinley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once upon a time a wise old King sent his son upon a traveling tour to complete his education, and said to him as he was about to depart: "Go, my son, and see with what little wisdom the world is governed. If Adolphus of Sweden had survived to our time and sent his inquiring son to the United States of America, he would have received object lessons of the most impressive character.

Look at the great flood that is devastating the fairest portions of the land, with destruction of property amounting to millions and loss of life that is horrible to contemplate. All because of a false policy. Every crevasse in the Mississippi levee is a protest and a lesson—a protest against the levee system and a lesson in favor of nature's way of dealing with high water by outlets. The millions of money that have been squandered by the Mississippi River Commission, as well as by State authorities, might as well have been sunk in the bottom of the great river for all the good that has been done.

Look at the stolid indifference of the Government while the Sandwich Islands are being Japanized and likely to pass into the hands of a foreign power.

Look at our cowardly and pusillanimous conduct toward Cuba. We not only refuse to recognize a state of war with belligerent rights to the struggling Cubans, but have openly taken sides with Spain. The President, knowing all the facts, vacillates and sends a village attorney from Ohio down there to see whether the barbarous methods of Spain from Alva to Weyler are a myth or a reality. The President seems to think this childish display will satisfy the liberty loving people of the United States.

Look at this extra session of Congress! What is it here for? The President said, in calling it together, that the purpose was twofold—to provide adequate revenue for the Government and to make the country prosperous by law, meaning, of course, that he still believed in the theory of protection. I did not expect the man in the White House to change his views because so many sound-money Democrats voted for him, but I do think it is time for him to be learning something from the lessons of experience. The Ways and Means Committee of the House obediently put these two ideas in the title of their bill, but can they "deliver the goods"? The proposed Tariff bill is substantially constructed on the lines of the McKinley law of 1890, and unless materially modified by the Senate will be a repetition of that measure, which has been twice repudiated by the people at the polls. Protection for the sake of protection has been exploded, and can never be revived in this country. Like silver, protection is an anachronism. Brains, enterprise, energy need no protection; all they want is to be let alone. We stand to-day where England stood in 1846 upon the repeal of the corn laws.

The Country Ready for Free Trade.

We are now ready for free trade. We can manufacture everything of common use cheaper and better than any other people on the globe, and at the same time pay better wages to the workingman, which is proved by the fact that we are constantly increasing our exportation of manufactured goods until it amounted last year to about $600,000,000. In common fabrics, whether of wool or cotton, boots and shoes, furniture, wagons and carriages, iron and steel rails, locomotives and railway coaches, and machinery of all kinds, we are not excelled, otherwise we would be undersold abroad and find no market. As an illustration of the absurdity of the "fostering" and "developing" idea of protection, take tin plate; with the duty mostly removed under the Wilson law the tin-plate plants have increased a hundredfold over what they were under the "protection" plan of the McKinley law. In the condition of the country as it now is the only effect of a protective tariff is to restrict importation and competition, and give a monopoly to home manufacturers. So far as the tariff becomes prohibitory by the high rates the Government derives no revenue whatever, and the consumer pays the increased price that is sure to follow into the hands of the trust or the monopolist.

The Woolen Schedule Attacked.

The woolen schedule of the Dingley bill is simply infamous. It will be sure to increase the price of clothing, blankets, and carpets for the poor, and not replenish the Treasury in any considerable degree, because the rates are almost prohibitory, and importations will comparatively cease. This robbery is perpetrated in the name of the wool growers, but they will find now, as they have always found in the past, that the sheep interest will not be advanced. After the high rates on wool in 1867 there were fewer sheep in 1870, and still fewer in 1883 and 1894, while with free hides the number of cattle and horses constantly increased. True, cattle and horses have other value than for their hides; so have sheep; the mutton and lamb product exceeds the wool value. What we want is direct taxation of the wealth of the country instead of indirect taxation upon the poverty of the country. It will require an amendment to the Constitution, but if justice is ever substituted for robbery this amendment will have to come. An income tax is only tramping around the edges of the question. Why be vainly seeking through a doubtful construction of the Constitution for authority to levy a tax on the incomes of the millionaires when the taxing power should lay hold of their millions that escape Federal taxation?

Why We Have Lost Our Shipping.

Talk about the decadence of our merchant marine! What caused it? The folly of "protection." Our absurd navigation laws, passed in the interest of a few lumber dealers and shipbuilders, have done the business for our carrying trade. No ship can carry the American flag unless constructed in American waters and built of American material; and shipbuilding was one of the great things in which we could not compete. But if all restrictions were removed, and a free field given, with foreign markets opened by a free-trade policy, we would soon take the lead in the carrying trade, as we have in all other departments of commerce. So-called "reciprocity" is only the tribute which hypocritical protection pays to honest free trade. It was not by bounties and subsidies that England got the start, but by the necessities and opportunities of her situation under free trade. She is mistress of the seas because she is mistress of trade. England became the supplying country of the world, and the best market for the product of other nations, and her increased trade invited investments in shipbuilding. It would have been so with us under the same enlightened policy. Chinese walls have no use for ships.

Dingley Bill Will Not Increase Revenues.

Mr. Dingley will fail to get his expected revenue from his bill. The reason why the revenues fell short under the Wilson law was not because of the low rates of duty, but because of the general paralysis of business and consequent decrease of importations due to other causes. The main cause was the disturbance in our monetary system, or, in other words, the silver panic. The Government was trying to float 800,000,000 silver dollars and silver notes worth about 50 cents, and the capitalists of this country and abroad became alarmed and drew in, causing contraction of currency, when they saw tath this vast amount, half of which existed only in the realm of credit, was in danger of being indefinitely increased by the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at a ratio which did not represent by more than half its true commercial value. It was not the fear of free trade or Democratic rule that caused the panic of 1893, but it was the silver agitation. This cause of monetary uncertainty still exists, and the revenues under the Dingley bill, if it passes, will be affected by it the same as under the Wilson law.

Should Have Settled the Money Question.

The President has got his political cart before his horse. The first thing should have been to settle the money question. Vague promises to refer the subject to a commission some time in the future, or to make an effort by the peripatetic diplomats recently appointed to secure bimetallism, will not do. As an intelligent man, Mr. McKinley ought to know that there is about as much chance to revive the institutions of the Dark Ages as to restore silver as a money standard among the enlightened nations of the world. If the gold standard is right, why not say so, and no longer pursue this ignis fatuus of a double standard by international agreement? When there was a surplus in the Treasury and the Democrats were trying their hand at the tariff business, to reduce the revenues, they were told by the Republicans, Mr. McKinley among them, that by a reduction of the rates the revenues would be increased and the surplus enlarged. This was true, and the converse is also true: An increase in the duties will diminish the revenues. I see but one result from the President's mistaken policy—more bond issues and a popular reaction that will swamp his Administration and send a Congress in 1898 controlled by the wild-eyed Populist and free-silver advocate.

Had McKinley, on the 4th of March cast behind him all platform evasions, and campaign platitudes, and risen with the occasion to his opportunities and responsibilities, he could have placed the country on the high road to prosperity, and gone into history as one of the great Presidents. As it is, he must be written down a failure at the start, another sad commentary on our popular institutions that sometimes elevate a very small man to a very great place.

NEMESIS.

Washington, D. C., April 17, 1897.

Two of a Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please let me thus say to my numerous friends and acquaintances among your readers that I have not the honor to be the author of the poem entitled "Columbia's Lament for Grant," published in your issue of April 28, apparently over my signature.

The writer is, as I understand, a gentleman of identically the same name as my own, residing in another part of the State.

CLARENCE CARY.

59 Wall Street, New York, May 1, 1897.

PAINTINGS BY WALLACE C. BRYANT.

Wallace C. Bryant, a young American artist, and a pupil of Fleury, Laurens, and Benjamin Constant, has now on exhibition at the Klackner Gallery a small collection of genrés and portraits. Of the genres, a picture of an old French peasant woman cleaning salad heads in the living room of a cottage, and entitled "Preparing the Evening Meal," is the best, and is an excellent study of character, well drawn and composed, and fresh and good in color. "Mother and Child" is notable also for its good drawing and character expression. Mr. Bryant's portraits are more than usually good, and show much promise. A full length of Miss Isabella Ward, daughter of James E. Ward, is effectively posed and strongly drawn, with rarely good rendering of texture in the striking purple gown, with its curious vari-colored brocaded jacket. The brown hair under the becoming hat is rarely well painted and most natural in color and texture. A bust portrait of Phillips Brooks is also good, and the strong and kindly features of the lamented divine are well reproduced. Portraits of Mr. Mirabeau L. Towns and the Rev. James Darlington of Brooklyn are hardly as satisfactory, although both are well posed and gracefully drawn. The Darlington portrait is a little painty in effect, due to some extent to the subject being robed in full canonicals, a white surplice and crimson stole, a difficult color scheme to handle. A pastel—a half-length recumbent female nude—has a rich flesh coloring and charming light effect.

A COMING ART EXHIBITION.

A conglomerate display of pictures by foreign and American artists, of statuary by Powers and other sculptors, of engravings, tapestries, needlework, wall-paper designs, &c., entitled an Exhibition of Fine Arts, will open in the assembly rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow morning, and will remain on view, it is announced, for some weeks to come.

The projector of this exhibition originally planned to hold it in the Lenox Lyceum last Autumn. It was then postponed until March, and recently it was decided not to open it until May, and then to hold it in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms. There will be shown copies of the more notable canvases of Van Dyke, Salvator Rosa, Titian, Murillo, Correggio, Rembrandt, Turner, and other old masters, and several original American pictures. Herman Bruecke's "First Sight of Land" and Phillippoteaux's "Invasion" are among the modern foreign pictures to be shown. The catalogue of the exhibition contains some fifty half-tone reproductions of some of the more important exhibits.

NUGGETS.

Family Compromise.

"Does your wife allow you to smoke in the parlor?"

"Yes; you see, she also keeps her bike there."—Boston Herald.

The Cable Test.

To make sure that the Atlantic cable would stand the strain of the Greek names it was thoroughly tested by one of Kipling's poems.—Kansas City Times.

Pushing Trade.

A book agent awoke a man who was sleeping in Lafayette Square; but excused himself and asked if he did not want to buy a dream book.—New Orleans Picayune.

THE MAN WHO IS NOT NEEDED.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

I'm sixty years of age to-day,
And I have worked and slaved,
And some one else shall presently
Get all that I have saved!
But it is not
The simple thought
Of going that I deplore;
'Tis this: When I
In the cold earth lie,
They'll think of me no more!

I've labored on from day to day
With one hope in my mind,
'Twas that when I was laid away
I'd leave a void behind—
Something, you know,
To always show
That I had lived and wrought;
But now, at last,
That dream is past—
I've got to share the common lot.

I've thrown a fever off to-day
And risen from my bed;
For months I've been but helpless clay,
With wild thoughts in my head.
I'd fondly thought
The mill would not
Run if I were not there to see—
But it's kept right on
Though I've been gone,
And that's the thing that saddens me!

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

The British Mission at Wa, South Africa, Has Been Attacked by Chief Samory.

A COLONIAL OFFICIAL WOUNDED

Promotions in the British Army that Promise to Provoke a Good Deal of Criticism—Sir William Robinson Is Dead.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Gold Coast, Africa, May 2.—Grave news has been received here as to the mission of Lieut. Henderson at Wa. It is reported that Chief Samory has attacked the mission. Authentic details have not yet been received, but a serious disaster is feared.

The object of Lieut. Henderson was to make treaties with the chiefs in Hinterland. He had a large escort, but the Governor of Lagos has been asked to send on reinforcements. Ferguson, a colonial official, who accompanied Lieut. Henderson, is known to be severely wounded.

Wa is considered to be within the sphere of British influence. Chief Samory is very powerful, and had hitherto professed friendship for the British, though in the Winter of 1895 he supported King Prempeh of Ashantee in his fight against the English.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CIRCULAR.

The Condition of the Germany Navy Not to His Liking.

BERLIN, May 2.—A great sensation has been caused by a circular issued at the Emperor William's suggestion to the Magistrates of the principal towns, comparing the state of the German fleet in 1886 with its state to-day, and declaring that unless new ships are put on the stocks in larger numbers Germany will be compelled, and perhaps suddenly, to reconstruct her cruiser flotilla and to devote very large amounts for that purpose.

The Opposition papers criticise the circular severely.

SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON DEAD.

He Served as Governor of Several of the British Colonies.

LONDON, May 2.—Sir William C. F. Robinson, G. C. M. G., brother of Lord Rosmead, (Sir Hercules Robinson,) and former Governor of West Australia, is dead.

Sir William Robinson was born in 1835, and was educated at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, London. From 1855 to 1860 he was private secretary of his brother, Sir Hercules Robinson; in 1862 he was appointed President of Montserrat, in 1866 Governor of the Falkland Islands, in 1870 Governor of Prince Edward Island, in 1874 Governor of Western Australia. This last office he held again in 1880, and the third term in 1890. He finally retired in 1895.

He was for a time Acting Governor of Victoria, and in 1878 was sent by the British Government on a special mission to Bangkok. On colonial subjects he was a prolific writer. He was an accomplished musician, and composed the opera, "The Nutbrown Maid," which was performed with success in Australia under the title of "Predatoros."

BRITISH ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Appointments That Are Likely to Provoke Much Criticism.

LONDON, May 2.—The Devon and Exeter Gazette announces that Adjt. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller will succeed the Duke of Connaught in command at Aldershot Camp; that Quartermaster General Sir Evelyn Wood will succeed Sir Redvers Buller as Adjutant General, and that the Duke of Connaught will become Quartermaster General of the British Army.

These appointments are likely to revive the criticism which raged at the time Gen. Lord Frederick Roberts was passed over in favor of the Duke of Connaught for the Aldershot command, as Buller belongs to the Wolseley set.

Sir Redvers Buller and Lord Wolseley were almost at swords' points a year ago over questions of military policy in India, as well as of promotion in the service. Both are very strong-willed men, and Buller has the reputation of being the most obstinate man in the army. It was thought at that time he would resign his position, but he yielded to the persuasions of the Prince of Wales, and has ever since been an outspoken advocate of all the plans proposed by the Commander in Chief.

Turkey and the Cretan Blockade.

CANEA, Island of Crete, May 2.—Ismail Pasha, Governor of the island, has protested against the decision of the Admirals allowing food to be supplied to inhabitants in the interior. He demands an abolition of the blockade or its complete re-establishment.

The Duchess of Teck Improving.

LONDON, May 2.—The Duchess of Teck has undergone a critical operation, but is progressing favorably toward recovery.

TWO BOLD THIEVES CAUGHT.

A Tall and a Short Man Frustrated in an Attempted Robbery in Brooklyn.

While Gorge A. Kunz and his wife of 624 A McDonough Street, Brooklyn, were at church last night, neighbors across the street saw two men, one tall and one short, go up the front steps of their house and coolly force open the front door. The short man entered the house without any hesitation, while the tall man remained outside.

A policeman was given notice, and as he came down the street the tall man fled. The policeman entered the house, and the entire neighborhood, which by this time was on the street, staid outside to watch.

The policeman caught sight of the short man climbing out a rear window and went after him. He caught him after a chase of a block through the alleys. In the meantime as another policeman, who was attracted by the noise, was coming down the street he found the tall man hiding by an area. The tall man was soon caught, and both were taken to the Ralph Avenue Police Station.

The tall man gave his name as James Farrell, no home, while his companion claimed to be Edward Walsh of 527 Hancock Street. Over $300 worth of jewelry was found on Walsh's person, which Mr. Kuns identified as his property, when he returned from church.

COLLISION ON NORTHWESTERN.

Four Injured, Including Two Children of C. B. Ryan of Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Two trains on the Northwestern Road collided at 8 o'clock to-night near Ravenswood. Four passengers were injured, four coaches were wrecked, and a locomotive was demolished.

The injured are Sallie Ryan, seven years old, badly scalded; C. B. Ryan, Jr., five years old, badly scalded and otherwise hurt; Sergt. Kroll, Chicago police, chest hurt, and K. W. Howell, Milwaukee, painfully injured.

The Ryan children, with their father, C. B. Ryan, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, were on their way home to Cincinnati.

Hurt in a Trolley Smash-Up.

A grocer's wagon, driven by John Grimmen of 183 Mercer Street, Jersey City, was struck by Bayonne Trolley Car No. 96 on Grand Street, Jersey City, Saturday night, and wrecked. Grimmen's left arm was broken and his scalp cut. He was taken to the City Hospital.

THE PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

Frank Damrosch's Singing Classes Rendered a Fine Programme in Carnegie Hall Before a Large Audience.

The People's Choral Union and Singing Classes gave a concert last evening at Carnegie Hall under the direction of Frank Damrosch. They were assisted by two soloists, Heinrich Meyn, baritone; David Mannes, violin, and the New York Symphony Orchestra.

The programme was divided into two parts. The first part was rendered by the elementary class, consisting of about 1,000 voices. The class gave a beautiful rendition of the hymn, "The Sun Now Mounts," by Gade. Mr. Meyn was heartily applauded for the exquisite manner in which he rendered an aria from Gounod's "Faust."

In the second part the spinning chorus from "The Flying Dutchman" was especially well rendered. A large audience was present.

The People's Choral Union, assisted by the Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Frank Damrosch, will sing the "Messiah" to-night at Carnegie Hall. The soloists will be Miss Eleanor Meredith, soprano; Miss Mary Louise Clary, contralto; Theodore Van Yorx, tenor, and Ericsson Bushnell, basso.

BROADWAY THEATRE CONCERT.

Star Performers "Indisposed," but Yet a Successful Performance.

The first special concert of Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band at the Broadway Theatre last night was successful from every point of view, notwithstanding the failure of Mrs. Jessie Bartlett Davis and Eugene Cowles of the Bostonians to appear to sing their numbers on the programme. Both sent word that they were indisposed. Announcement of their absence was heard with indignation, audibly manifested by the audience, which was a remarkably large one for a damp Sunday night. William E. Philp took Mr. Cowles's place, and Teddy Cole, who was in the audience, consented to fill Mrs. Davis's place, and sang in a frock coat, having received no warning that he would be called on. He chose "Love's Dream," and sang it so well as to win a double recall.

Miss Alice Nielson, who sang the waltz song from Herbert's "Serenade," received an ovation, and retired loaded with flowers, after being recalled time and again. The performance by Victor Herbert and O. Hagedorn of Chopin's nocturne for violin and harp was, however, evidently regarded as the gem of the evening.

Recital by the Mexican Band.

The famous Mexican Cavalry Band, from the staff of President Diaz, gave a recital last evening at the Academy of Music. The band includes sixty pieces, and is under the direction of Captain Director E. Payen. A comprehensive programme, including selections from Wagner, Mascagni, and Catano was rendered to a small and appreciative audience. It is announced that the band will play for the exhibition of Fine Arts in the Metropolitan Opera House, which is to open this evening.

GUESTS OF COL. CODY.

Orphans Invited to See the Wild West Show—Mystic Shriners Will Also Attend.

The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Mecca Temple will have a special night at the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show, in Madison Square Garden, on Wednesday. There are over 3,000 Shriners in New York, and most of them will be present, in full regalia, accompanied by their families. Col. Cody, Nate Salsbury, his partner; Business Manager Sheible, and other important members of the company are Mystic Shriners, and they will introduce in the performance a number of new features, which, while amusing to everybody, will be fully comprehensible only to Masons. There has already been a large sale of tickets for this special night.

This week the zouaves will present a series of new and startling military evolutions, including an exhibition of wall scaling.

Friday afternoon there will be a special treat for the orphans of the city. The managers of all New York orphan institutions are requested to notify the management of the Wild West Show how many children they wish to have see the performance, and seats will be reserved for all of them, Col. Cody says, if they fill the entire house. He is determined that they shall have the pleasure and instruction of seeing real soldiers in action and all the rest of the performance. Every inmate of every orphan institution in the city is invited, and the management will be glad to welcome and make all of them comfortable.

The nations were at play in the Garden yesterday. All the rough riders and other performers were kept indoors by the bad weather, and the big, open arena was tempting. There was riding and lariat throwing, ball playing, and a variety of other sports, in which every one connected with the show took part. The Indians, supposed to be so stolid, engaged in the fun with even more zest than the others, and their laughter was the loudest of all.

Mrs. Pullman's Charitable Plan.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Mrs. George M. Pullman has in view an entertainment to raise money for charitable purposes. She has invited the members of the Milwaukee Board of Trade, who recently gave a minstrel performance in that city, to come to Chicago and repeat the entertainment at the theatre in her Prairie Avenue residence. The audience will be composed exclusively of invited guests, each of whom will be charged a generous sum in the name of charity.

COMING EVENTS.

St. Paul's School Alumni Club will give its eighth dinner this evening in the Aldine Club, 75 Fifth Avenue.

The Ethical Culture Schools, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, will have an exhibit of their school work Wednesday, all day and evening.

The annual dinner of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will begin at the clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

The last public meeting of Shaaray Tefila Young People's Association will be held to-day at the West End Synagogue, in West Eighty-second Street.

The exhibition of manual training at the Rhinelander School will be continued to-day from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M., and to-morrow from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Architectural League of New York will be held in the clubrooms, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, Wednesday, at 6:30 o'clock.

Dr. William H. Burnham of Clark University will deliver lectures in the Teachers' College, Morningside Heights, on "School Hygiene," at 3 P. M. to-day and Wednesday.

Typographical Union No. 6 will give an entertainment and reception at Lexington Opera House, Terrace Garden, May 10, to raise funds to erect monuments to deceased members.

The opening of the New Home, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, of the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, will take place at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow.

Offices of the Eastern Inspection District of the State Board of Charities will be opened to-day in the United Charities Building. A meeting of the State Board will be held there May 19.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's Circle of the Hebrew Shelter Guardian Asylum Association will give a May festival in the Central Opera House on the evening of May 15, for the benefit of the asylum.

A musical and dramatic entertainment will be given at the Schnorer Clubhouse, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue, this evening, for the benefit of the Sunday school, Church of the Holy Faith.

An exhibition of Spring flowers, fruits, manufactured products, cattle, and dogs will be held under the auspices of the United German Societies of the State at the New Harlem River Park and Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, beginning on May 9 and continuing one week.

Confirmed by Bishop Littlejohn.

Bishop Littlejohn of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island confirmed nearly 100 persons in Christ Church, Bedford Avenue and Morton Street, Williamsburg, last evening. The ceremonies, which were very impressive, commenced at 7:30 o'clock. The rector and choir from Holy Cross Chapel, St. Alban's Mission, Canarsie, assisted in the solemn services. Dr. J. H. Darlington, Auxiliary Bishop of the diocese, is rector of the church, which is the aristocratic Episcopal parish of Williamsburg.

PETER C. BURKE A SUICIDE

Once a College Professor, He Killed Himself with Gas at the Hotel Bartholdi.

LETTERS TELL THE CAUSE

Estranged from His Wife, Fallen into Bad Habits, Threatened with Divorce, and Out of Work, He Made Careful Preparations for Death.

A man about thirty years old, who had registered as "Peter C. Burke, Philadelphia," at the Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and Twenty-third Street, Thursday night, was found dead in his apartment on the third floor yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock.

The odor of escaping gas was detected about that hour, and an investigation by the hotel employes located it at Burke's room. Failing to receive any response to repeated rapping on the door, entrance was effected with a pass key. They found the bed unoccupied, but stripped of its coverings. The odor of gas was very strong in the room, although the window was open.

Mr. Burke was found in the bathroom, which adjoined his sleeping room. The bed clothing had been arranged on the floor. It appeared as if Mr. Burke had opened the sleeping-room window, so as to carry any gas which might escape from the bathroom into the airshaft, instead of the hall, and thus prevent early discovery. Then, entering the bathroom, he had closed the door, turned on the gas, and then had composed himself for his last sleep. He was undressed, and lay peacefully, with his arms folded.

Pronounced a Case of Suicide.

Dr. E. Ellsworth Williams of 12 East Twenty-eighth Street was sent for and he pronounced it a case of suicide, and gave notice to the Coroner's office. Coroner's Physician Weston later in the day agreed with him and gave a permit for the removal of the body to the undertaking establishment of J. Edward Winterbottom. At a late hour last night no disposition had been made of it, nor had Philadelphia friends been heard from. The directory of that city gives the name Peter C. Burke, lawyer, of 1,126 Walnut Street.

When Burke came to the hotel Thursday night he had no baggage. He was a tall, spare man and attracted the attention of the hotel people. On Friday he spent most of the day in his room, but about 5 o'clock surrendered his key, asking that for a few hours they reserve the same apartment for him. One of the clerks told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that Burke did not secure a room in the hotel after Thursday, while another clerk says he sent him upstairs Friday night. The theory is that, unobserved, he went up stairs Saturday night and locked himself in the room.

The First Letter.

While hanging listlessly about the corridors for three days he must have been brooding over the gruesome problem of self-destruction, as the letters that were found among his effects would suggest. One was as follows:

April 22, 1897.

Mr. Peter C. Burke, 34 East Twelfth Street, New York City:

Dear Sir: Herewith I send commutation book for meals at Heim's restaurant, and I have also paid your room rent to April 27.

Your note of 10th inst. was received With your board and lodging assured and work for a day or for a few hours should keep you in pocket money for the coming week at least. You must get work, and very quickly, [underscored and emphasized,] as the money I have in my hands is a very small amount and will soon be exhausted.

If you think you can do anything further West, say in Chicago or St. Louis, I will try and secure you a ticket to either of those cities, and will also advance something for your keep for a short time. But you must get work. (Again underscoring.)

Write me as soon as soon as you have made up your mind on the foregoing propositions.

Trusting you will consider the above and act honestly and squarely, as it all depends on your own individual efforts. I am yours truly, EDWARD J. ALEDO.

There is an Edward J. Aledo in the Philadelphia Directory, a lawyer, with offices at 701 Drexel Building.

The Letter Which Caused the Act.

It is the second letter that evidently crystallized the tragedy. It reads:

April 28, 1897.

Mr. Peter C. Burke, 34 East Twelfth Street, New York.

Dear Sir: Herewith please find commutation book for meals. I have also paid Mrs. McWhirter for lodging for you until May 3, 1897, inclusive. This ends my care of you pecuniarily. (This last underscored.) The money in my hands is exhausted. Mrs. Burke has taken steps to secure a separation and eventually divorce. Remember this. If you attempt to use her name in any way or borrow any money or in any way annoy her, steps will be taken against you at once.

My only advice is to secure employment. You have played upon the sympathies of those who were your friends too long, and patience has ceased to be a virtue. You can expect no more help from Mrs. Burke nor myself, and your only redemption is to obtain employment for yourself without further delay. No letters will be acknowledged, and it will be useless for you to write. (Here a scrawl, as if with a blunt stick, read: "I'll not write.")

You have a good education and talents; put them to some use and make a living for yourself. Endeavor to retrieve your manhood, for, from the manner you have acted during the past few years, you have shown that you regard nothing too low or mean, so that you can escape honest work, and just as long as a friend was willing to give you a mere pittance you would avoid doing anything for yourself. Get work and hard work; it is your only redemption. EDWARD J. ALEDO.

His Last Words.

On the back of the second letter, with an indelible pencil in the same scrawl as the other remark about not writing, was:

"No divorce will be needed, No divorce—I will get it first. May God bless and aid you, and am about to end life. Bury me in Holy Cross. Come out sometime to visit the sad spot where one who loved you died. Rather I would live here to be there and dead. Good by Alice. PETER."

Burke hired a small room at the boarding house in East Twelfth Street eight weeks ago. Beyond saying this, the people there pleaded ignorance about him and his affairs.

ESTRANGED FROM HIS WIFE.

A Career Which Was Full of Honor Many Years.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—During the past year Mr. Burke had been engaged as professor of Latin and philosophy in Georgetown College, Washington, where he had, up to a few weeks ago, acquitted himself with much credit and earned the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him.

Mr. Burke, however, had always been a drinking man, and this habit had been the cause of much trouble for him. Not long ago, it is said, owing to a slight disagreement with his wife, who is better known as Mme. Nash, a fashionable costumer of 1,126 Walnut Street, he gave up his position and came to Philadelphia, where he had formerly resided, to affect a reconciliation.

This he was unable to do, for, owing to his own failing, it is said that Mme. Nash had grown tired of his many failings from grace and was unwilling to give him another chance. After remaining in this city for some time he decided to visit the scene of his early boyhood in Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he had settled with his parents from Dublin, Ireland, while still in his infancy.

It is not known what took place during this trip, but upon his return to Philadelphia he was, it is alleged, again unsuccessful in his efforts to effect a reconciliation with his wife, and last Wednesday went to New York on business which he divulged to no one.

No word was received from him by any one in this city, and the first intelligence of his death obtained by Mme. Nash was derived from a telegram from the New York authorities this morning.

Edward J. Aledo, an intimate friend of Mr. Burke's, and legal adviser to his wife, was also given notice. Both parties left for New York this afternoon.

Mr. Burke came to this city in 1885, where he pursued a course of studies in the University of Pennsylvania, afterward entering the law school. About this time he met Madame Nash, who assisted him financially until their marriage a year later. Mr. Burke organized the Pennsylvania Law School Democratic Club, and was its first President. In 1892 he entered the law office of C. Stuart Patterson, in the Girard Building, and in the Fall of that year was defeated for the State Legislature from the Eighth District.

It was the custom of Mrs. Burke, who has an extensive establishment in Paris, to make frequent trips abroad in the interests of her business, and upon these, during their early married life, she was accompanied by her husband. It was during one of these trips that Mr. Burke conceived the idea of studying at Oxford University, where, in 1895, he took the degree of Ph. D.

During this time Mme. Nash resided with him, participating in his studies, and, as far as possible, from that distance, looking after the interests of both her establishments. Upon his return to Philadelphia, Mr. Burke renewed his old associations and united with the Lawyers' Club, of which he was a prominent member up to his departure to Washington.

BIG BLAZE IN PITTSBURG.

T. C. Jenkins & Co.'s Store and Other Property Worth $1,000,000 Go Up in Smoke.

PITTSBURG, May 2.—The immense wholesale grocery house of T. C. Jenkins & Co., on Liberty Avenue, was destroyed by fire this evening and will be a total loss.

The fire has extended across Pennsylvania Avenue and spread to Joseph Horne & Co.'s big dry goods store and W. P. Grier & Co.'s china house.

The Duquesne Theatre is threatened and the flames are not yet under control. The loss already exceeds $1,000,000.

The wholesale grocery house of T. C. Jenkins & Co. is the largest concern of its kind in the State.

A FOREST OF WATER SPOUTS.

The British Ship Herat Reports an Astonishing Sight in the Tropics.

The British ship Herat, which arrived yesterday, 130 days from Calcutta, reported sighting what one of her sailors spoke of as a forest of waterspouts. That was on March 26, when the vessel was about 2 degrees south of the Equator. There were light, variable winds, and the sea was smooth.

The spouts were two miles distant, and presented a magnificent spectacle, the sky being almost black at their heads, amid surrounding blue, while their spiral columns glistened in the sunlight. They gradually broke without coming nearer the ship, which kept her course.

While the Herat was at Calcutta a seaman named Anderson lost his life trying to save his boot, that fell into the water. He had stolen ashore in a dinghy, and on returning to the ship started to ascend the anchor chain. He first removed his boots, after the fashion of certain belated individuals who desire to enter their homes without attracting attention—in this case to avoid their clatter on deck. While ascending the chain one boot dropped. He grasped for it and lost his hold. A more fortunate companion gave the alarm, but Anderson was drowned, his body being recovered three days later.

FITZSIMMONS ON THE FIGHT.

He Says His Wife Was Responsible for His Whipping Corbett in the Carson Ring.

PITTSBURG, May 2.—Before leaving Pittsburg on Saturday night, "Bob" Fitzsimmons let fall a few remarks about the sixth round of the battle at Carson, which plainly show that the new champion did in this particular round consider himself beaten. After the show on Saturday night, "Jimmy" McKnight and several other well-known people about town tendered the champion a little banquet at the Victoria. In the course of some remarks Fitzsimmons said:

"There have been so many stories told about my wife at the fight that I want to correct them. All sorts of ugly remarks have been credited to her, and they are all untrue. I have never before told how much she did to help me win that fight, but I'll tell now. You know that awful sixth round when I was on my knees and Corbett was fairly standing over me with a look of the most fiendish exultation I ever saw on human face. He was sure he had me, and I suppose most other people there thought the same, but there was one who didn't—that was my wife. As I listened to Siler counting off the seconds I saw Corbett look past me at my wife. I cannot describe the devilish leer or grin he gave her. Mrs. Fitzsimmons had not said a word, but when she caught that sneer she cried out: 'Oh, you can't lick him.'

"There was such a world of confidence in the tone which she flung at Corbett that it put new life into me, and as I rose in time, I said to Jim: 'No, you can't lick me, but I'll lick you for that woman's sake, and for the leer you gave her.' If I hadn't beat Jim there I would have followed him to the end of the earth to beat him for that look. It is probable that no words ever spoken at a ringside had more to do with winning a battle than that: 'Oh, you can't lick him,' did.

"Corbett gave me the hardest fight I ever had in my life, and I want to tell you he is a good hard, stiff puncher. I have no unkind words to say about Mr. Corbett, and all that I ask is for him to leave me alone and not abuse me in the newspapers."

JAMES A. COWIE DEAD.

Former Alderman Expires After a Lingering Illness.

Former Alderman James A. Cowie died at his home, 140 Ninth Avenue, yesterday, after a lingering illness.

Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, West Twentieth Street, near Ninth Avenue, to-morrow evening.

DEATH OF JUDGE HAMMOND.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 2.—Judge Ormond Hammond, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore, died to-day at the residence of his son, Mr. Ormond Hammond, Jr., 319 West Hoffman Street. The Judge's illness began about six weeks ago with a slight sore on one of his feet. The sore refused to yield to medical treatment, and grew worse, until blood poisoning ensued, causing death.

Judge Hammond was born in Frederick County, Md., Nov. 9, 1825. On his twenty-second birthday he was married to a daughter of the late Rev. Luther J. Cox of Baltimore. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and several times represented his county in the House of Delegates and the State Senate, and was Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County twelve years. He was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore by President Cleveland, and entered upon the duties of the office in July, 1894.

He was very popular and always retained the respect, confidence, and esteem of all who knew him.

A Barnegat Man's Misfortune.

A man was found unconscious at Grand and Woodward Streets, Jersey City, yesterday morning. He was taken to the Communipaw Avenue Police Station, where he recovered sufficiently to say that his name was William Ireland, and that he kept a hotel at Barnegat, N. J. He went to New York to see the Grant parade. He said he had no recollection of any subsequent event. He was sent to the City Hospital and his friends were given notice.

Wires Grounded, Lights Go Out.

Twenty-one electric lights went out suddenly last night, between Fifth Avenue and the North River. The Brush Company investigated, to find that their wires had grounded in the subway. Repairs will be made to-day.

Jefferson at His Summer Home.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., May 2.—Joseph Jefferson arrived at Crow's Nest to-day for the season. He was accompanied by Mrs. Jefferson.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN

Superintendent Maxwell's Views on the Betterment of Their Physical, Mental, and Moral Condition.

INSTRUCTION IN GYMNASTICS

He Also Advocates the Introduction of the Lunch System That Has Proved So Successful in Paris —Not a Charity.

"We may reasonably expect that the public schools shall keep in constant view the betterment of the physical, mental, and moral condition of pupils," said W. H. Maxwell, Superintendent of the public schools of Brooklyn, before the Public Education Association at 64 Madison Avenue.

"We may expect that when the children leave the school they may be better in health than when they entered; that they may do rightly what they have learned to do; that their characters may be strong in punctuality, regularity, silence, and industry; and, moreover, that they shall have learned to care for good and beautiful things, particularly for good poetry." Mr. Maxwell advocated the establishment of a gymnasium in every public school, of a lunch system at noon-time, and of the introduction of manual training into all schools.

The meeting was held at the rooms of the society, 64 Madison Avenue. About seventy-five persons were present, chiefly ladies. The public schools had been subjected to some criticism, he said, because they did not turn out better citizens and more highly educated graduates. He felt that there were some grounds for this criticism, and he also felt that criticism was a favorable sign, because it indicated discontent, and out of discontent must come improvement.

"But," he said, in substance, "with all its defects, the public school is the greatest factor in modern development. Perhaps it is true that graduates of the public schools are sometimes controlled by politicians. But is that wonderful to any one who considers the short and irregular attendance of the children? When we see men who have received a college, or a university training turning spoilsmen we cannot deem it strange if the graduates of public schools are sometimes corrupted.

A Point of Criticism.

"It is alleged that pupils of the public schools are not always fluent in their speech or elegant in diction. There is perhaps room for criticism here. But remember with what disadvantages the teachers have to contend. It might be expected that in elegant homes, with books accessible, in homes where only grammatical English is heard, boys would grow up with a good knowledge of their language. Yet such boys go to Harvard College, and if we are to judge by the report of the Board of Overseers the youths that enter there cannot write a few hundred words without making gross errors.

"It is not strange that the diction of these younger pupils of the public schools should be awkward. In the city where I live, and I suppose in New York also, many of the pupils are foreign born. They have learned to speak and think in an alien tongue, and in their homes that tongue is still spoken. Considered absolutely, their knowledge of English is not remarkable; considered relatively, however, their progress is extraordinary.

"All things taken into account, it is certain that the public school does more for the foreign-born child than the preparatory school does for the college student.

Disappointed Expectations.

"Unreasonable expectations from the public schools will be disappointed. But there are results that we may reasonably hope to achieve. We may expect that the schools will keep constantly in view the three essentials in education, the physical, intellectual, and moral welfare of the pupils. It is only of late that physical benefits have been considered, but they are of great importance. Every public school ought to have a gymnasium, a playground, and an instructor to direct the exercises. Midday luncheons should be served, as they are in Paris. The pupil's parents ought to pay for them if they are able, but if they are not, even then the child must have his luncheon. And his self-respect must be preserved, for there is one thing worse than an empty stomach, and that is loss of self-respect. Paris has shown us how to manage that.

"As for the intellectual work, it should be carried on so as not to interfere with the health of the pupils. The conditions should be suitable. A place for the education of youth where the atmosphere is impure and the eyes are strained by imperfect light is a disgrace. Immediate steps should be taken to replace such rooms with better ones. It is vastly more important to spend money in this way than to spend it upon parks and boulevards. We would not give health or even an eye for a boulevard. Parks and boulevards we shall have, anyway; let us be so educated that we can enjoy them. But it is not enough that a child should remain throughout his school course as healthy as he was when he entered. He ought to improve."

Manual Training Advisable.

Mr. Maxwell said he hoped that in time every school curriculum would include manual training. He urged the adoption of methods of teaching whereby all the subjects should be so co-ordinated that each study should support and illustrate the others. The present curriculum in the elementary schools, he thought, was satisfactory, and would not be much changed.

"Teachers should seek to develop in each child its inherent talents. We hear a good deal about the unequal distribution of wealth, about men who are undeservedly rich or undeservedly poor. Is not that condition in a measure due to the fact that men are often in situations for which they are not fitted? We see in the pulpit men who ought to be soldiers, we see doctors who ought to be butchers. It is to the public schools that we must look to guide the child in the way his natural abilities lead him—to put the round pegs into round holes, and the square pegs into square holes."

Mr. Maxwell urged that teachers should bring out in children a love of the beautiful and good. "Unless teaching of reading leads to a taste for good literature it has nothing in its defense except the bread and butter argument," he maintained. "Reading may be turned to the lowest purposes. The education that does not lead to the love of good literature, and especially," said Mr. Maxwell, after an effective pause, "to a love for good poetry, is little less than a crime."

Mr. Maxwell spoke of the character of teachers, asserting that no bad man or woman could make a good teacher, and that every system of appointment of teachers which led to wire pulling was inexpedient. He closed with the expression of a hope that the beneficent influence of the schools, though it might never equal the expectations of theorists, nevertheless would increase.

THE BROOKLYN ENDEAVORERS.

Annual Convention to Be Held Thursday—Sunrise Prayer Meetings.

The announcement was made in all the Protestant churches in Brooklyn yesterday that the annual convention of the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Society would be held on Thursday. There will be sunrise prayer meetings at 6:30 o'clock, as follows: First Division, Olivet Chapel, leader, E. W. Skelton; Second Division, Pilgrim Church conference room, leader, O. H. Pearsall Third Division, leader, Mr. Patrick; Fourth Division, leader, Mr. Briggs; Fifth Division, Puritan Congregational Church, leader, Miss L. B. Wardle; Sixth Division, Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, leader, Oscar Swift.

An afternoon session will be held in the Baptist Temple, and the evening session will be held in the Hanson Place Baptist Church. The State President, the Rev. Dr. McKittrick, and Dr. Mackey of Newark, N. J., will make addresses.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George Prudden Hart.

George Prudden Hart, a distinguished soldier in the late war and one of the best-known Americans in the highest circles of London society, died at his New York home, 83 Park Avenue, last Friday. He was a promoter of large financial undertakings, and his arduous efforts in a recently attempted enterprise undermined his health. Three weeks ago he became seriously ill, and a combination of heart weakness and liver trouble resulted in his sudden death. Mr. Hart was born in New York fifty years ago. His father was Seth Hart, a prominent lawyer of Lockport, N. Y., and a member of an old American family, the first of whom was the founder of Hartford, Conn. He was at Hamilton College when the war broke out, and was among the first to enlist. At the close of the war he had won the title of Major.

Returning to New York he was for a number of years a broker in Wall Street. In 1885 he married Miss Brainerd, also a member of an old New York family, and the wedding gift of the bride's father to his daughter was the house at 83 Park Avenue, which remained their New York residence to the time of Mr. Hart's death.

After quitting his business as a broker Mr. Hart spent most of his time in London, and made several trips a year across the ocean. In London he enjoyed a personal acquaintance with the Prince of Wales, and many in his set. One of his last undertakings was on behalf of the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Hart leaves a wife, a son eleven years of age, and a daughter, aged nine. The funeral was held at the house Saturday evening. The interment was at Kensico Cemetery.

Harold F. Des Brisay.

Harold F. Des Brisay, senior member of the firm of Des Brisay, Allen & Co., brokers, of 13 William Street, New York, died Friday at his home, in Caldwell, N. J. He was a son of the Rev. Alexander Des Brisay of Nova Scotia. He was born in Nova Scotia thirty-four years ago. He formerly lived in New York. Four years ago he took up his residence in Caldwell. Six years ago he married Miss Jennie Myers of Upper Montclair.

He had been ill about a year and a half from throat and lung troubles. He traveled for about a year in search of relief, and spent the last few months in California. He returned to Caldwell a short time ago, convinced that his case was almost hopeless. He was the founder and chief supporter of the Caldwell Methodist Episcopal Church. He was an ardent canoeist and a member of the Ianthe Canoe Club of Newark.

The funeral services will be held at the house Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The interment will be in Mount Hebron Cemetery, Upper Montclair.

Robert Sewell.

Robert Sewell, a prominent lawyer and clubman, for many year counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company and a Director in that corporation, died Saturday at 11:30 P. M. at his residence, 68 West Forty-fifth Street. He had been ill three weeks. He was born in 1831 in Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, and came to New York at the age of eighteen. He was admitted to the New York bar thirty-seven years ago, and was senior member of the firm of Sewell, Pierce & Sheldon until the firm dissolved partnership a few years ago. Mr. Sewell married Miss Van Vorst, daughter of Cornelius Van Vorst. He was a member of the Union League, Century, Lawyers', Down Town, and New York Yacht Clubs, and of the Princeton Alumni Association. He leaves two sons, Robert, the well-known artist, and Cornelius.

The interment will be in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. The dates for the funeral services and interment have not been arranged.

Emil Oelbermann.

Emil Oelbermann, a merchant of this city, died in Coeln, Germany, quite unexpectedly on May 1. Until a short time ago his illness had not been considered very serious, though he had suffered for some years with lung trouble, and only a few hours before his death a message reached this city that he was better. He was born in Germany sixty-three years ago. He came to this country when eighteen years of age, and entered the dry goods firm of which he had been the senior partner since 1869. The firm's name changed several times since its establishment in 1849, but contained the name of the deceased since 1857, and is now known as Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co. He was also President of the German-American Insurance Company. He lived abroad since 1880, but came to this city from time to time to look after his various interests.

William Zimmermann.

William Zimmermann, once a well-known jeweler of this city, died Saturday morning in the seventy-eighth year of his age after a lingering illness at his home, 2,108 Madison Avenue. Death was due to diseases incidental to old age. Mr. Zimmermann came to New York about forty-five years ago, and entered the employment of Tiffany & Co. as a diamond setter. Some five years later he started in the same line for himself, having an office at 87 and 89 Prince Street. For nearly forty years he continued business in the same neighborhood, and was last at 713 Broadway. He leaves a wife, five sons, and one daughter. Funeral services will be held at the house this morning at 10 o'clock. The interment will be at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Caleb Davis Bradlee.

The Rev. Dr. Caleb Davis Bradlee of Brookline, Mass., died at his home yesterday, aged sixty-six years. He was born in Boston, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1852. In the course of his life he served as pastor to several churches in Boston and near-by places. He for a time was the recording and corresponding secretary of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. CHARLES LOUIS BLAKESLEE of South Windsor, Conn., died yesterday at the home of his wife's mother, in Springfield, Mass., aged thirty-four years. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont, and also of the University of New York.

MILLER M. SPANGLER, one of the pioneers of Cleveland, died yesterday in Cleveland, aged eighty-four years. He was the head of the house of M. M. Spangler & Co., maltsters, and was the owner of much valuable real estate.

Mrs. ELIZABETH V. BEERS, mother of Prof. H. A. Beers of Yale University, died last night at Hartford, aged seventy-seven years. She was the daughter of Laurent Clerc, who was the first instructor in the American Asylum at Hartford.

CHARLES S. KNISELL of Woodbury, N. J., died Saturday night, aged sixty-seven years. He was a general storekeeper for many years. He had served as Sheriff of the county, Chosen Freeholder, and Secretary of the State Commission on the Sinking Fund, besides holding many local offices.

A BOY FATALLY CUT.

An Affray in Williamsburg Between Two Italians.

Policeman McGlynn of the Leonard Avenue Police Station, Williamsburg, found Matali Ciscao, a nineteen-year-old Italian boy of 28 Throop Avenue, half crawling and staggering across a vacant lot near Bedford Avenue and Park Street last night. The boy held his hands across his abdomen, and was moaning as he went.

When he was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, it was found he had been fatally wounded by a knife thrust across the abdomen. He was revived enough to say that Antonio Carzelli of 502 Park Street had cut him. Carzelli, in company with a man named Vigna, was arrested and taken to the hospital, but here Ciscao said it was not that Carzelli, but his brother Louis.

His story then was he and Louis Carzelli were walking across the vacant lot, when suddenly, without warning or provocation Carzelli cut him. The police are looking for Louis Carzelli. Physicians said Ciscao would die before morning.

Lost Masts but Refused Aid.

The British steamship Energia, which arrived yesterday from Japanese and Chinese ports, reported that on April 24, in latitude 33 degrees 23 minutes, north, longitude 46 degrees 45 minutes, west, she spoke a German bark, steering south, and showing the signal letters M D B C. She had lost her foremast, main and mizzen topmasts, and jibboom, but indicated that she needed no assistance.

Father Holst Still Defies His Bishop.

The Rev. Father J. Holst of Dutch Kills, Long Island City, who persists in disobeying Bishop C. E. McDonnell, continued yesterday in his course, and in defiance of the interdict of the Bishop said mass at 6 o'clock and again at 10 o'clock. The trouble between the Bishop and the priest is a disobedience of an injunction to hold services in any other than the English language.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—Carpet Cleaning.—T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

BUTLER.—On Saturday, the 1st inst., at his residence in this city, Charles E. Butler, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church, 4th Av. and 20th St., on Tuesday morning, the 4th inst., at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Stockbridge, Mass., on Wednesday morning. It is respectfully requested that no flowers be sent.

CLOSE.—On April 30, at her residence, Croton Falls, N. Y., Samantha Brush, wife of the late Odle Close, and daughter of the late Lewis Numan of Glens Falls, N. Y.

Burial service at Ivandell Cemetery, Somers, N. Y., on Monday, May 3, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Croton Falls Depot, on the railroad of the New York and Harlem train leaving Grand Central Depot at 10:50 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Services at the house entirely private.

COWIE.—After a lingering illness, Ex-Alderman James A. Cowie.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, West 20th St., near 9th Av., on Tuesday evening, May 4, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

FINCK.—On Saturday, at 3 P. M., Elizabeth, widow of Andrew Finck, in her 71st year.

Funeral services on Monday at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 315 West 57th St. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

HOWELL.—On Sunday, May 2, 1897, Lydia George, wife of William P. Howell and daughter of the late William Cockcroft, Md.

Funeral services at her late residence, 582 Mott Av., on Wednesday, May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment at convenience of family.

KEMP.—On Saturday, May 1, 1897, at her residence, 720 5th Av., Juliet Augusta Kemp, widow of George Kemp, and daughter of the late Francis Tryon.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McDONALD.—Suddenly, at Asbury Park, N. J., Sunday, May 2, 1897, Phebe, widow of the late A. B. McDonald, Jr., and daughter of the late Frederick W. Cammann of New York.

Funeral at White Plains, N. Y.

OELBERMANN.—At Coeln, Germany, May 1, Emil Oelbermann of New York, in the 64th year of his age.

ROSSITER.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 30, William Wickes Rossiter, in the 50th year of his age, son of Mary W. and the late Lucius T. Rossiter.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 50 7th Av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, May 3. Kindly omit flowers.

SEWELL.—On Saturday evening, May 1, 1897, at his residence, 68 West 45th St., New York City, Robert Sewell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEPHENS.—Suddenly, on May 1, William A. Stephens, in his 66th year.

Funeral private.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
ALEXANDER, H.	309 E. 73d St.	63	2
AUSTRIAN, Raphael	8 W. 91st St.	54	2
BRENNAN, John	91 Vandam St.	45	1
BAIRD, James	341 E. 114th St.	65	1
*CLARKE, Mary P.	William's Bridge	51	30
*CARTER, Grace M.	Belwood Hotel, 24th St.	26	29
*COHN, Solomon	154 Ridge St.	77	30
*DORFMAN, Utie	146 Park Row	57	30
DONOVAN, Daniel	178 South St.	50	1
ETZ, Henry	305 8th Av.	72	1
*FALVEY, Katie	456 W. 56th St.	35	30
*GREEN, Maggie	46 Forsyth St.	26	30
*HANBAUER, Augusta W.	174 W. 95th St.	26	30
*HANNIGAN, Kate	Manhattan Hosp.	31	30
HUNT, Mary	470 2d Av.	11	1
*HART, George P.	83 Park Av.	56	30
*HACKETT, H. B.	204 W. 79th St.	29	30
HILLER, Edith M.	149 W. 92d St.	23	1
HAGAN, Michael F.	431 W. 45th St.	58	1
KIMN, Ida	258 9th Av.	3	1
KANE, William	174 E. 85th St.	47	1
LAUM, Antonetta	70 Thompson St.	12	1
LENAHAN, George	392 9th Av.	1	1
*MORAN, John	113 West St.	37	30
METZ, Michael	2,362 1st Av.	33	1
McCABE, Annie	Montefiore Home	17	1
MIGDON, Abraham	216 3d St.	72	1
*NEWMAN, Herman	51 Stanton St.	4	30
O'DONNELL, Jesse F.	106 E. 96th St.	36	1
*O'BRIEN, Thomas	414 W. 52d St.	52	30
POLLARD, Benjamin	58 Rutgers St.	70	1
*REITER, Clare	217 Delancey St.	1	30
RINGLESEN, John	1,590 Avenue A.	75	1
ROSS, Florence	148 W. 52d St.	7	2
*SPARRENBERGER, Catharine	89 Columbia St.	91	29
*SCHERCK, Frank	183 Avenue C.	69	30
SPENCER, Mary	429 W. 32d St.	72	1
*STAMM, Thos.	1,625 Lexington Av.	26	30
TRACY, Thomas R.	1,972 2d Av.	3	1
TUMILTY, Thomas	534 E. 16th St.	5	1
TULLEY, Annie	323 W. 4th St.	12	1
*WALLACH, L. B.	364 E. Houston St.	3	30
WITTENSTEIN, Emanuel	111 3d St.	2	1
ZEISER, Arthur	212 Avenue B.	5	1
ZIMMERMAN, W.	2,108 Madison Av.	76	1

*Date of death in April.

Brooklyn.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
AMBENZAVICH, Jos.	59 S. 2d St.	1	1
*ARTZ, Henry J.	147 Hopkins St.	1	30
*BANFIELD, W.	175 Schenectady Av.	65	30
DOBLER, Sarvena	431 New York Av.	4	1
*FITZHERBERT, Alice	244 High St.	48	29
FAHEY, Hugh J.	11 Penn St.	3	1
GRIEBEL, Frances	383 Harmon St.	1	1
*GEIER, Christina	1,687 Fulton St.	22	29
GOLDSPINK, A. L.	337 50th St.	1	1
*GREGG, James	11½ Vermont St.	71	30
*HALL, Virginia	Norwegian Hosp.	52	28
HEMPEL, Annie	84 Throop Av.	43	1
JONES, Mary	132 9th St.	28	1
KADZIK, Frank J.	36 Scholes St.	2	1
LONG, Catharine	823 Hicks St.	56	1
*LUDWIG, Valentine	20 Fayette St.	58	30
LOIAIONO, Carmele	68 Degraw St.	1	1
LIGHT, Annie R.	244 Linwood St.	5	1
MONTEMARANO, Giuseppe	500 President St.	1	1
MASCIA, M.	Schenck and Blake Avs.	46	1
MUELLER, William	37 Bartlett St.	53	1
McGRATH, Patrick	60 Van Buren St.	1	1
*NUGENT, Ellen	196 Tillary St.	54	30
OLIVA, Giovanni	69 President St.	1	1
OTTUSCH, John	388 Wyckoff Av.	50	1
OST, Florence	473 Central Av.	2	1
*PATTON, John	Kings County Hosp.	29	30
*POSTER, Sarah	1,810 Atlantic Av.	65	29
*PABST, Johanna	208 Marion St.	1	30
*SCHERMERHORN, Andrew	633 Atlantic Av.	73	29
*SMITH, Margaret	Kings County Hos.	56	30
SCHLAGENHAUFF, Caroline	43 Stockholm St.	70	1
*SHEA, Mortimer	215 Plymouth St.	36	29
TOOKER, Virginia M.	134 Van Dyke St.	1	1
*TODD, Sarah E.	244 Nassau St.	20	30
TETZNER, Emma	1,219 Jefferson Av.	43	1
TAVORITZ, Hattie	57 Pennsylvania Av.	1	1
VAUGHN, Grace	392 Classon Av.	2	1
*WITHAM, Joseph C.	414 9th St.	65	29
*WARD, George W.	259 Greene Av.	52	30

*Date of death in April.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 Fifth Avenue.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
A COLLECTION OF
Water Colors, Rare Engravings,
High-Class Etchings, Miniatures, &c.,
including Valuable Proofs and Choice Prints.
A great many of which are Handsomely Framed,
BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF B. W. DE FOREST, WHO IS RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
To Be Sold Absolutely Without Reserve.
Wednesday, Thursday, & Friday,
May 5th, 6th, and 7th,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 8 o'clock.

For Roebuck's Wire Window Screens, screen doors, and window guards, go to ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St.

POLITICAL.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Notice of Primary Election.

Pursuant to the Plan of Organization, a primary election has been called for Wednesday, May 5th, 1897, for the purpose of electing in each Assembly District three members of the Assembly District Committee of such district from each election district thereof. The polls will be open from 7:30 P. M. until 9 P. M. and until every person qualified to vote, and present at the polling place at 9 P. M., shall have had an opportunity of depositing his ballot. Such election will take place in and for the following Assembly Districts at the following places, respectively: 1st, 4 Greenwich St.; 2d, 156 Canal St.; 3d, 212 Spring St.; 4th, 262 E. Broadway; 5th, 55 Greenwich Ave.; 6th, 219 Canal St.; 7th, 88 8th Ave.; 8th, 188 Forsyth St.; 9th, 258 W. 23d St.; 10th, 160 2d St.; 11th, 475 9th Av.; 12th, 542 Grand St.; 13th, 600 9th Ave.; 14th, 188 1st Ave.; 15th, 407 W. 47th St.; 16th, 429 East Houston St.; 17th, 817 9th Ave.; 18th, 401 E. 15th St.; 19th, 360 Western Boulevard; 20th, 233 E. 33d St.; 21st, 301 W. 113th St.; 22d, 884 2d Ave.; 23d, 149th St. and Amsterdam Ave.; 24th, 300 E. 61st St.; 25th, 123 W. 28th St.; 26th, 1,310 1st Ave.; 27th, 143 W. 41st St.; 28th, 170 E. 80th St.; 29th, 8½ E. 60th St.; 30th, 177 E. 84th St.; 31st, 1,845 Madison Ave.; 32d, 1,849 3d Ave.; 33d, S. W. Cor. 116th St. and 3d Ave.; 34th, 161 E. 125th St.; 35th, Washington Hall, 166th St. and 3d Ave.

By order of the New York City Members of the State Committee,

Daniel E. Dowling,	Thomas Costigan,
John Fennel,	John De Witt Warner,
Francis M. Scott,	Calvin Tompkins,
Theodore Sutro,	Daniel O'Connell,
Maurice J. Power,	John A. Henneberry,
Lawrence E. Sexton,	Edward McCue.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK, R. B. DODSON,
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage deed of trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 99 bonds of $100 each, 19 bonds of $500 each, 338 bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, being all of the bonds outstanding of said issue, were this day, in our presence, fairly, and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. These bonds will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of June next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

99 BONDS AT $100.

67	202	325	599	819	1111	1399	1684	1841	2086
82	211	378	601	875	1116	1411	1689	1873	2089
91	218	483	602	910	1131	1473	1713	1874	2091
93	236	455	618	943	1172	1481	1732	1891	2111
129	251	520	632	992	1219	1498	1739	1921	2112
135	254	538	633	1005	1237	1547	1741	1966	2116
138	266	562	646	1018	1318	1571	1742	1999	2128
169	306	548	651	1054	1330	1615	1746	2015	2178
170	308	574	700	1068	1359	1631	1762	2021	2184
177	309	590	810	1104	1362	1665	1839	2066	....

19 BONDS AT $500.

64	94	120	152	184	233	348	358	381	397
75	117	149	164	186	298	353	376	382	....

338 BONDS AT $1,000.

20	1017	1984	2851	3652	4308	5001	5700	6323	6878
92	1092	1992	2866	3671	4328	5006	5733	6351	6883
123	1129	1994	2923	3706	4339	5031	5743	6359	6887
126	1223	2006	2938	3727	4366	5058	5750	6365	6892
127	1231	2009	2957	3737	4398	5095	5781	6399	6897
132	1311	2036	2959	3771	4399	5133	5807	6424	6923
136	1333	2068	2979	3793	4415	5229	5815	6437	6973
138	1350	2075	3014	3821	4417	5236	5817	6443	6988
167	1371	2115	3043	3833	4437	5304	5853	6490	6999
209	1406	2120	3048	3852	4453	5324	5868	6496	7013
229	1432	2153	3055	3934	4464	5366	5884	6499	7044
273	1452	2166	3059	3948	4468	5383	5921	6505	7048
289	1497	2196	3066	3977	4536	5401	5971	6506	7210
309	1499	2208	3071	3982	4552	5426	5990	6518	7265
311	1519	2218	3073	3985	4554	5493	5993	6535	7276
361	1531	2260	3107	3987	4561	5454	6021	6538	7360
408	1553	2348	3112	4000	4578	5469	6025	6544	7362
428	1567	2364	3130	4015	4588	5478	6034	6547	7385
435	1594	2375	3272	4023	4609	5495	6054	6563	7390
436	1637	2426	3300	4034	4648	5496	6092	6569	7409
437	1648	2449	3303	4048	4676	5500	6108	6586	7410
459	1663	2528	3306	4115	4716	5503	6147	6588	7414
498	1666	2531	3326	4129	4724	5513	6153	6607	7415
513	1707	2550	3343	4149	4743	5544	6169	6606	7416
535	1713	2556	3388	4166	4779	5550	6177	6636	7449
554	1741	2560	3453	4178	4817	5557	6180	6657	7473
579	1781	2656	3471	4179	4790	5570	6208	6703	7474
667	1849	2676	3475	4200	4837	5571	6259	6710	7517
784	1900	2708	3495	4241	4829	5580	6265	6715	7527
814	1905	2754	3525	4255	4861	5608	6272	6742	7528
830	1939	2772	3533	4260	4867	5618	6282	6835	7530
839	1947	2774	3545	4268	4870	5625	6293	6859	7542
956	1958	2780	3609	4281	4955	5670	6294	6876	7555
970	1978	2807	3614	4294	4970	5683	6311	....	....

DRAWING NO. 20.

New York, March 11, 1897.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.

NOTE.—Bonds of the following numbers and denominations drawn for redemption under previous calls are still outstanding, viz.:

7th call, payable July 1, 1887, No. 6262, at $1,000
8th call, payable July 1, 1888, No. 5407, at 1,000
13th call, payable July 1, 1892, No. 2451, at 1,000
18th call, payable Nov. 1, 1895, No. 2626, at 1,000
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 415, at 1,000
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 2245, at 1,000
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 1907, at 100
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 1932, at 100

Also the following coupons outstanding from called bonds:

Coupon No. 14, due July 1, 1886, from Bond No. 3265	$35.00
Coupon No. 21, due Jany. 1, 1890, from Bond No. 6353	35.00
Coupon No. 23, due Jany. 1, 1891, from Bond No. 116	3.50
Coupon No. 28, due July 1, 1893, from Bond No. 1380	3.50
Coupon No. 28, due July 1, 1893, from Bond No. 1252	3.50
Coupon No. 28, due July 1, 1893, from Bond No. 6560	35.00
Coupon No. 29, due Jany. 1, 1894, from Bond No. 1838	3.50

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Mrs. Carter's Body Taken Away.

The body of Mrs. Grace M. Carter, who died from asphyxiation by gas in a Third Avenue hotel Friday, was taken yesterday to East Haddam, Conn., where it will be interred. The woman's father, Silas Cook, of Moodus, Conn., completed the identification and took it away.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

In a market so narrow as lately has prevailed on the New York Stock Exchange comparatively insignificant factors become influential, little men monoplizing affairs. Thus it is impossible to calculate what effects might follow a sudden disclosure that Washington statesmen were back again in the speculative saddle. They are. And it looks as if the fact might become publicly apparent speedily. This week there may be suggestive things made plain.

⁂

Two stocks especially subject to what may develop at Washington are Sugar and Leather Trusts, and the current outlook is that the former will be helped and the latter hurt by the new twists given to tariff legislation. It seems likely to turn out—not to the surprise of anybody wideawake—that the Sugar Trust will get finally in the Tariff bill everything it wants.

⁂

In the case of the Leather Trust—having a greater volume of Stock Exchange securities—the case is different. It is to be sacrificed to another trust—the Cattle Trust. The much-discussed duty on hides is inimical to the leather manufacturers and a play into the hands of the cattle cornerers, whose humorous pretense it is that the duty proposed is really for the benefit merely of the farmer, the cattle grower. It is really a Chicago stock yards grab game. Mr. P. D. Armour, Mr. Samuel Allerton, Mr. Nelson Morris, and the Messrs. Cudahy are the poor, downtrodden farmers who are its beneficiaries—and Secretary of the Treasury Gage must be a trifle amazed at the way his old neighbors and co-bank Directors have so suddenly all become just plain, ordinary agriculturists, in sore need of this protection, all for the sake of American farming.

⁂

Incidentally, the success of the Cattle Trust in shaping the Tariff bill as to the hide duty, seems to be encouraging some of them into exerting influences upon provisions regarding the whisky (spirits) tax. Some of these Chicago millionaires used to be in the old Whisky Trust, and they are credited with having some serious scores to settle with their successors who run the American Spirits Company. The latter have been anxious to get an increase in the tax—having product on hand which they could so work up in price under the new "protection." But Mr. Nelson Morris blocks the way; the Cattle Trust's affairs do not consume all his time. He is even credited with a quiet scheme for reducing the duty. Chicago thus gets an innings out of Wall Street.

⁂

The London interests, which were conspicuously bearish on American stocks a month ago, and then became bullish, are now whipping back to the bear side, making some ado over gold exports. As a matter of fact, however, there is small basis (yet) for any worries on that score. The United States can ship gold without any occasion for nervousness; the gold is here, and to spare.

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs	1⅛	Ill. Steel Co	1½
Erie 1st pf	2⅜	Pullman Car	2½

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	L. E. & West	1½
Brook. Un. Gas	1⅜	Lake Shore	2½
Canada Southern	1	Nat. Lead pf	1
Consol. Gas	1	N. J. Central	3⅜
Del., Lack. & W	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf	2⅛
Laclede Gas pf	3	West. Union	2⅛

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1⅝	Morris & E. 7s, '71	1⅝
A., T. & S. F. adj	1	Nor. & West. con	1
Cent. of N. J. gen	1⅝	Northwest. deb., 1933	1
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div	1	Or. Imp. 1st	2
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	1¼	St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
Erie 1st con	1¼	St. P. 1st, I. & M. Div	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1¼	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st	2¼
Mil., L. S. & W. ext. 6s	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1
		Texas Pacific 2d	1⅝
		U. Pac. col. tr. 6s	1
		Wabash 2d	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & N. P. 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r	2½
Erie gen. lien	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r	3
San A. & A. P. 4s	1		
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn.	1½		

⁂

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last.	Last May 2, '96.
American Cotton Oil	10¼	10	10	14
American Cotton Oil pf	55½	55½	55½	58¼
American Express	112	112	112	..
Am. Spirits Mfg	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	..
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	29	28	28	..
Am. Sugar Refs	114⅛	110¼	113⅞	125
Am. Sugar Refs. pf	103⅞	102½	103⅜	103¼
American Tobacco	70⅞	69	69¼	67⅞
Atch., Top. & S. F.	10⅝	10¼	10¼	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	19½	18⅞	18⅞	24⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	13	11½	11⅛	17⅞
Bay State Gas	9	8½	8⅞	25⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas	104½	103½	103½	..
Canada Southern	47½	46½	46½	50⅝
Central Pacific	7½	7⅝	7½	15
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅝	16⅛	16½	17⅝
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	73⅝	72	72⅛	81
Chicago Gas	82⅝	80¼	81⅛	69⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	73¼	71⅝	71⅝	78⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	132	132	132	128⅛
Chi. & Northwestern	104⅝	102⅝	102⅝	106
Chi. & Northwestern pf	153	153	153	149¼
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	63½	61⅝	62	71⅞
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	28⅛	27⅜	27⅜	36
Cleve., Lorain & W. pf	40	40	40	54½
Col. Fuel & Iron	17	16½	16½	30½
Colum., H. V. & Toledo	2⅜	1½	1½	..
Consolidated Gas Co	161⅝	159½	160	163
Delaware & Hudson	105⅝	103⅜	104½	127
Del., Lack. & Western	150	147⅜	148⅞	160
Denver & Rio Grande pf	38	37½	37½	49
Duluth, S. S. & A	3	3	3	5
Erie	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	14⅝
Erie 1st pf	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	39
General Electric	31⅜	30⅞	31	86
Illinois Steel Co	35	34	35	72⅝
Laclede Gas	23½	22½	23	28⅛
Laclede Gas pf	75	75	75	84
Lake Erie & West	15½	14	14	21
Lake Shore	163	160¼	160¼	150
Louisville & Nashville	44½	43	43¼	51⅞
Manhattan Con	84⅞	84	84⅛	108⅞
Metropolitan Traction	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	107½
Mexican Central	7½	7½	7½	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis	17	17	17	19½
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	11	10⅜	10⅜	12
Missouri, Kan. & T. pf	27⅞	27	27	28
Missouri Pacific	15⅝	14¼	14⅜	28
National Lead Co	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	26
National Lead Co. pf	91⅜	90¼	90¼	91
National Linseed Oil	12	12	12	19
New Jersey Central	81⅝	77	77¼	107
New York Central	99⅝	98⅝	98⅞	98
N. Y., N. H. & H	170	169⅜	169⅞	170
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	27	27	27	34⅛
N. Y., S. & W.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
N. Y., S. & W. pf	21½	21	21	24⅝
Norfolk & Western pf	23⅝	23¼	23¼	..
North American	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	5⅝
Northern Pacific	12⅛	11	11⅝	..
Northern Pacific pf	35⅝	34	34	..
Ontario & Western	13⅝	13¼	13½	15⅛
Oregon Rail. & Nav. pf	42	41½	42	..
Pacific Mail	27	25½	26½	27⅛
Peoria, Decatur & Evan	½	½	½	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	159¼	157	157½	163¼
Reading	19⅛	17⅝	18	..
Reading 1st pf	41½	39⅜	39⅞	..
Reading 2d pf	24⅜	23½	23⅞	..
St. L. & San Fran	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	38½	37⅞	38	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	13⅛	12½	13	..
St. Louis Southwestern	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf	7	6⅝	6⅝	11
St. Paul & Omaha	59⅞	57⅝	57⅝	44⅛
Southern Pacific	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	20⅛
Southern Railway	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	9⅝
Southern Railway pf	26	25½	25½	31⅝
Standard R. & T.	7	6⅝	7	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	22⅝	19⅞	20⅛	30⅛
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
Union Pacific	6⅛	5⅛	5⅝	8⅜
United States Leather	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	8⅝
United States Leather pf	54	51⅜	52⅞	62⅝
United States Rubber	15	13⅜	13⅜	26⅝
United States Rubber pf	64	63	63⅛	87⅞
Wabash	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	7⅛
Wabash pf	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	18⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	103	103	103	..
Western Union Telegraph	79⅛	76⅞	76⅞	86
Wheeling & Lake Erie	⅝	⅝	⅝	10⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rate at 1¼@1½ per cent., with the average of loans about 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £201,865 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 50.93, became 51.91 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,825,000f. gold and 1,675,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange closed weak. Posted rates, $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86@$4.86⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87⅜ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜@5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; banks, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 2.—The present condition of the money market, as compared with that of a week ago, shows money plentiful and but little prospect of a change of rates. The Stock Exchange has greatly improved in tone now that it is seen that Europe is not likely to be plunged into a general war.

The pacific utterances of the Czar and of the Emperor Francis Joseph during their recent interviews at St. Petersburg have also had the effect of inspiring confidence, while a favorable British budget, showing the undiminished prosperity of Great Britain, justifies a renewal of investment.

The result is that most of the markets show a distinct advance, the only gloomy spot being the Transvaal, particularly African mining securities, which have shown a further decline.

On the other hand, Bulgarians have advanced 6 points, Turks 1½ to 3½, Greeks 1, and Italians 2. There is also a smart demand for Canadian Pacific, which has advanced 3⅛ on the strength of the new tariff.

Americans, however, show but little improvement, and still take their cue from Wall Street. Central Uruguay has gone up 8 points.

THE TIME TO BUY STOCKS.

Wall Street bulls have of late become so thoroughly disgusted with the lack of public interest in the speculative markets and so thoroughly wearied with waiting for final settlements of the several uncertainties now hanging over the situation that men who talk hopefully for the immediate future are becoming rare. However, Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of the Stock Exchange house of Prince & Whitely is outspoken in the belief that we are upon the threshold of a bull market that will last long and prove substantially beneficial to security values. Mr. Bolmer, in speaking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, said:

"In my opinion, there is an opportunity to buy stocks just now at prices lower than we will see for some time. I believe the market is ripe for an upward movement that will prove to be the one we have been looking forward to for months. Don't misunderstand me and think I am predicting that stocks are going to immediately take on a new energy and go up with a rush. I don't mean anything of that sort; I do not look for any 'boom.' But I do believe that the time for the turn has come, and that we have seen about the last of this sagging tendency which has recently been so apparent.

"The man who buys stocks now and who, on any further decline, adds to his lines, will before long see large profits in his speculative account.

"The bear cards seem to me to be well worked out. The European war is over, or at least sufficiently so to make it harmless as a market influence; the tariff delay has had its effect on prices; railroad earnings and general business throughout the country is improving; security prices are low, and the special bear attacks on particular stocks appear to be over. In fact, the bear party is about at the end of its labors.

"From now on (and by 'now' I mean the next week or two) there will be improvement. And before the Summer is well upon us, I think the upward tendency will be manifest to all. There will be reactions, of course. I do not think there will be an upward rush, but there will be a gradual advance—a steady, healthy appreciation in security values.

"I am a bull on the market from this time on. And I feel confident that the chances for profits on the short side have gone—for a long time, at least. It will be the man who is long of stocks who will make money this Summer."

SIX TWO-DOLLAR BROKERS.

No matter will receive more attention in Wall Street this week than the "Stock Exchange Policy," as forecast in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. The information thus given is of interest and consequence exceedingly pressing in some conspicuous quarters. It makes plain and tangible the fact that the official crusade against illicit transactions is no temporary move, but one that will be maintained, and that will bring important results. There will be more Stock Exchange trials, more evidence being in hand.

What is particularly interesting most immediately is the suggestion that all the brokers who did fictitious two-dollar business (subordinate to Dean's $12.50 brokers) must face the consequences of their complaisant performances.

If Charles Neukirch was guilty of fraud in obtaining "reports" for the Dean combination, was there less guilt on the part of the sub-brokers, who, for petty fees, furnished those "reports" in their own names?

This is a question before the Governors of the Stock Exchange now, and six brokers of more or less prominence will have the chance to discuss it.

The Stock Exchange authorities are not in hesitating mood.

CHICAGO ON CHICAGO GAS.

The only point from which a suspicion of anything interesting appears probable is the State capital. For the moment the Humphrey bills look like being shelved away until the feeling on both sides has cooled down somewhat. This leaves the Gas Consolidation bill and the Frontage bill as the main features of interest, and upon the prospects of their passage or defeat the market is prepared to speculate. For this reason Chicago Gas has been one of the few stocks slightly removed from absolute stagnation the last few days. Should the Consolidation bill pass, the belief seems to be that the stock would improve and vice versa. Irrespective of any question whether consolidation would save a cent in operating expenses of the various companies now embraced in the outlawed Gas Trust, or whether its passage would add a mill to the gross income of the combined companies, the sentiment of the street appears to be that if the bill passes the stock will go higher, and if not—well, it won't.—Chicago Evening Post.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, May 2.—The market for the last few days has been dull, but somewhat firmer. Yarns are from ⅛d to ¼d dearer, with a fair sale for India. Lancashire is buying for pressing needs only, and the production is probably about absorbed by the demand. Cloths are slow and weak, though there is a plenty of orders, on terms that provide no remunerative profit. Indeed, there are very few workable orders, in spite of the fact that the manufacturers are so much in need of them that they are willing to sacrifice all profit.

The German market, however, is firm and active. There are many buyers for yarns, and the spinners have work for several months ahead. Advices from the Rouen district show a similar flourishing condition of affairs. Orders are plentiful there and on profitable terms.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in reserve of $340,275. The banks now hold $48,917,625 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $984,500, an increase in specie of $256,700, a decrease in legal tender of $77,200, an increase in deposits of $2,079,100, and a decrease in circulation of $370,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	May 1, '97.	Apl. 24, '97.	May 2, '96.
Loans	$504,847,200	$503,862,700	$484,912,400
Specie	87,073,100	87,073,100	69,728,200
Legal tenders	105,881,000	105,881,000	89,254,900
Net deposits	574,784,800	574,784,800	526,998,100
Circulation	15,372,300	15,372,300	13,197,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	May 1, '97.	Apl. 24, '97.	May 2, '96.
Specie	$87,329,800	$87,073,100	$69,728,200
Legal tenders	105,803,800	105,881,000	89,254,900
Total reserve	$193,133,600	$192,954,100	$158,983,100
Reserve required ag'st deposits	144,215,975	143,696,200	141,777,025
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$48,917,625	$49,257,900	$17,206,075

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$48,917,625	1892	$20,036,300
1896	22,944,275	1891	7,443,300
1895	27,233,575	1890	9,522,575
1894	82,808,150	1889	18,170,075
1893	12,156,150	1888	4,522,600

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
April 29, 1897	£36,493,913	......
April 30, 1896	47,622,493	......
Bank of France.		
April 29, 1897	76,885,790	£48,869,839
April 30, 1896	78,106,656	49,722,797
Bank of Germany.		
April 29, 1897	29,551,200	15,223,350
April 30, 1896	28,894,500	14,931,500
Austria-Hungary.		
April 29, 1897	31,738,000	12,618,000
April 30, 1896	26,854,000	12,814,000
Spain.		
April 29, 1897	8,528,000	10,550,000
April 30, 1896	8,192,000	10,660,000
Netherlands.		
April 29, 1897	2,631,000	6,820,000
April 30, 1896	2,625,000	6,983,000
Belgium.		
April 29, 1897	2,807,333	1,403,667
April 30, 1896	2,676,000	1,338,000
Total for the week	£188,635,236	£95,484,856
Total preceding week	187,079,978	94,963,260
Corresponding week last year	195,970,649	96,449,297

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$14,786,180
Corresponding week 1896	8,270,754
Since Jan. 1, 1897	177,628,893
Corresponding period 1896	166,681,941
Exports of Domestic Merchandise.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$6,522,806
Corresponding week 1896	7,785,331
Since Jan. 1, 1897	121,681,922
Corresponding period 1896	121,420,841
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$204,410
Corresponding week 1896	90,113
Since Jan. 1, 1897	2,078,170
Corresponding period 1896	18,880,779
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$7,504,282
Corresponding week 1896	2,419,527
Since Jan. 1, 1897	23,263,685
Corresponding period 1896	35,014,942

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending May 1	$492,572,286
*Balances week ending May 1	36,405,063
Exchanges week ending April 24	535,713,688
Balances week ending April 24	35,645,702
Exchanges week ending April 17	507,010,606
Balances week ending April 17	36,967,617
Exchanges week ending April 10	501,673,302
Balances week ending April 10	30,631,699
Exchanges week ending April 3	568,838,134
Balances week ending April 3	38,068,742
Exchanges week ending March 27	506,924,772
Balances week ending March 27	26,525,197

*Five days.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.07	.05
Alpha Con	.08	.08
Andes	.24	.25
Belcher	.37	.38
Best & Belcher	.72	.78
Bullion	.09	.07
Caledonia	.13	.13
Challenge Con	.24	.34
Chollar	.96	1.00
Confidence	1.15	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va	2.25	2.45
Con. Imperial	.01	..
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.33	.32
Gould & Curry	.33	.39
Hale & Norcross	.98	1.05
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.04	.03
Kentuck Con	.05	.04
Mexican	.50	.53
Occidental Con	.19	.19
Ophir	1.10	1.15
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.60	.65
Savage	.22	.23
Sierra Nevada	.56	.58
Silver Hill	.02	..
Union Con	.27	.30
Utah Con	.06	.05
Yellow Jacket	.28	.28

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@62.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61½c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 48¾@49½c.

Bar silver in London, 28 3-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $1,389,230, and the exports for the same period, $7,634,958. The net exports, therefore, have been $6,145,728. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $825,360, against net exports in 1895, $15,972,351; in 1894, $17,586,348, and in 1893, $46,494,669.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that J. & W. Seligman & Co. are offering at par $3,000,000 of the St. Louis Terminal Cupples Station and Property Company first mortgage 4½ per cent. 5-20-year gold bonds, payable after twenty years, and redeemable at the option of the company after five years at 102 and interest. The company's property is situated close to the property of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, within a few blocks of the Post Office, Custom House, and principal hotels. The Terminal Railroad Association is under a perpetual contract with the Cupples Terminal Company to maintain a freight station on the premises. The company states that the income of the property is not subject to the fluctuations of ordinary business, being secured by leases with responsible tenants, which have an average unexpired duration of nine years. The total net revenue of the company is estimated to be $240,000, leaving available, after deduction of interest on the bonds offered, a net annual surplus of $105,000. The bonds are an absolute first lien upon the lands, about 297,000 square feet, buildings, railway tracks, &c., valued at $4,584,000 by independent appraisers. Price, Waterhouse & Co. have verified the statement of accounts, Evarts, Choate & Beaman have approved the mortgage, and the Union Trust Company of St. Louis certifies the validity of the title. Subscription books will open on the morning of May 6 and close on the evening of the same day. A simultaneous issue will be made by Seligman Brothers in London.

Schooner Ethel Maud Ashore.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., May 2.—The Boston schooner Ethel Maud, Capt. Sheehan, went ashore at Race Point at 2 o'clock this morning. The vessel was run up on the beach, and it is thought she will be saved if the weather continues favorable.

Lawyer's Daughter to a Horse's Aid.

William Chanowith, a driver of an express wagon owned by Charles Lott of 169 East Eighty-fourth Street, was held for trial in Yorkville Court yesterday charged with cruelty to a horse. Chanowith was arrested at Fifty-seventh Street and Park Avenue Saturday afternoon on the complaint of Miss Alice Sterne, the daughter of Lawyer Simon Sterne, of 108 West Fifty-eighth Street. Miss Sterne testified that the horse stumbled and fell on Park Avenue from pure weakness, and seeing this, she ordered it unhitched. Chanowith refused, and she ordered a policeman to arrest him. Agent Lambert of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was another witness against Chanowith.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company,
New York, April 17, 1897.

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. For the purpose of this meeting, and also of a special meeting of the stockholders, to be held the same day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 28, and reopened on Wednesday, May 19, 1897.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

Office of the New York and Harlem Railroad Co.,
New York, April 17, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's office in the Grand Central Station, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, voting, and deciding whether the stockholders of the Company shall consent, and shall authorize said Company through its Board of Directors and proper officers to execute, and to deliver an issue of its bonds for an aggregate principal sum not exceeding $12,000,000 payable May 1, A. D. 2000, bearing interest at the rate of three and one-half of one per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness; and, as security for such bonds, to make and execute, and to deliver to some Trust Company in the City of New York, or to some other Trustee or Trustees to be designated by the Board of Directors, a mortgage of any or all of the railroads, terminals, and other properties, leasehold interests, equipment, and franchises and income of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company; and to consent to and approve of any mortgage that may be presented to said meeting for securing the said bonds; and to ratify the proceedings of the Board of Directors authorizing such bonds and mortgage.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and also for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the Stockholders to the perfecting and taking by this Company of leases of the railroads of the Swan Creek Railway Company, the Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, and the Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railway Company, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday in May, 1897, (being the fifth day of the month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls for election of Directors will be opened at 10 A. M. and closed at 11 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Minnesota Iron Company,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Room 7, Eighth Floor, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street.
NEW YORK, May 1st, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MINNESOTA IRON COMPANY for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at said meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Duluth, Minn., on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1897, at 11 A. M.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 21st of May, and reopened on Friday, June 11, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. J. PATERSON, Assistant Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
DETROIT, Mich., April 5th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 6th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MANHATTAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, 80th Street and East End Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, May 11th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on Thursday, April 29th, 1897, and will reopen on Wednesday, May 12th, 1897. By order of the Board of Directors. H. M. EDWARDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE HARLEM LIGHTING COMPANY for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, 80th Street and East End Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, May 11th, 1897, at 11:30 A. M. Transfer books will close on Thursday, April 29th, 1897, and will reopen on Wednesday, May 12th, 1897. By order of the Board of Directors. H. M. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 5th, next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Wednesday May 5th, and reopen on Monday, June 7th next.

E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 15th, 1897.

Twenty-third Ward Bank,
Corner Southern Boulevard and Third Avenue.
New York, April 24, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday evening, May 11, 1897.

The polls will be open from 8 until 9 P. M.

Transfer books will close May 7 and reopen May 12.

GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, April 20, 1897.

The annual election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on Tuesday, May 4, 1897. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
NEW YORK, April 24th, 1897.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, MAY 3D, 1897. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 1st to May 4th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM, NEW York, April 23, 1897.—A meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, MAY 5TH prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close this 23d day of April and reopen May 6th, 1897.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, April 15th, 1897.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 3d, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Monday, May 3d, and be reopened on Friday, June 4th next.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 26th, 1897.

The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking house on Thursday, May 6th, from 12 to 2 P. M. CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Canada Southern Railway Company.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 3d, 1897, preparatory to the annual general meeting of stockholders, to be held June 2d, and will be reopened on Friday, June 4th, 1897.

ALLYN COX, Assistant Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VAULT Owners of the New York City Marble Cemetery will be held on MONDAY, 3D MAY, at three P. M., in rooms of Olivet Chapel, opposite cemetery grounds, Second Street.

ERASMUS STERLING, Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar Sts., on MONDAY, May 10, 1897, at 12 o'clock.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, May 6th at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
The Akron & Chicago Junction R.R.
First Mtge. 5 % Gold Bonds,
DUE 1930:

The coupons due May 1st, 1897, from the above bonds will be purchased by us at their face value, on and after maturity, until further notice.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nassau and Pine Streets, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

LEASING OF BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS.

Ministry of Industry, Traffic, and Public Works.

GENERAL TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

By Order of the Minister, and in fulfillment of the provisions of Article 40, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of Law No. 429, dated 9th December last, and in conformity with Decree No. 2,413, of the 28th of the said month, there is made public the fact that, up to

11:45 A. M. of the 15th Day of May

of the current year, TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the General Traffic Department of the said Ministry, and at the Brazilian Legations in Paris, London, Berlin, Brussels, and Washington, for the LEASING of the RAILWAYS owned by the Union, in accordance with the following Clauses:—

1st. The lease shall be for a period of 60 years, but the Government, having first obtained the authority of the Legislative Body, shall have the right to annul the same after the first 30 years of such period shall have elapsed, and, likewise, shall have the right to temporarily take possession of the lines and rolling stock for military operations, without requiring such authority. In case of cancelment for a consideration, the value of same shall be paid in gold and determined by the average net receipts for the last five years. Such average net receipts reduced to specie as aforesaid, at the exchange of the day, shall represent five per cent. of the amount which, added to the value of the work executed during the last three years, shall be paid by the Government to the person making the highest tender.

In case of temporary possession, the highest tenderer shall have the right to an indemnity not exceeding the average net revenue for the periods corresponding to the five years preceding the entering into possession by the Government.

2d. The price for the lease shall be:—

(a) A primary contribution of five million sterling paid at the time of the signature of the contract.

(b) An annual payment to be effected in gold, and to be made at the end of each half-year; the preference being determined by the maximum sum offered in competition.

(c) A percentage corresponding to 20 per cent. of the receipts that, in view of the balance sheet drawn up from the books, shall have exceeded the dividend or interest at the rate of 12 per cent. on the capital actually expended on the lines.

3d. The person making the tender shall be under obligation to present, together with the tender, a certificate to the effect that he has deposited in the Federal Treasury or at the Treasury Delegation in London the sum of £50,000 as guarantee for the signature of the contract. The successful tenderer who shall fail to sign the contract within 30 days from the date of the publication of such acceptance shall lose the aforesaid deposit in favor of the Treasury of the Union.

4th. Expenses incurred by the superintendence, which are estimated at reis 100,000$000, payable in advance, by half-yearly installments, shall be borne by the highest tenderer.

5th. The highest tenderer shall maintain the lines, buildings, works, and further dependencies, and the permanent way and rolling stock in a perfect state of preservation, he being under the obligation of increasing the rolling stock in accordance with the requirements of the traffic, and of delivering to the Government, without any indemnity, at the end of the period of the lease, the lines, buildings, works, and further dependencies, and the permanent way and rolling stock in a perfect state of preservation.

6th. The highest tenderer shall have the preference for the construction of the extensions and branch lines, which may contribute to the development and easy working of the traffic, the rights acquired by previous concessions being respected. He may likewise construct new lines for the service of suburbs on the Central Railway, double the lines along the whole extent of the railway, and widen the gauge of the Brazilian Central Railway in the zones where such widening may be necessary.

7th. The railroads leased shall enjoy the benefits of expropriation and of exemption from duties on the material imported for the use of the same.

8th. The highest tenderer shall have the right of revising the price per unit in respect of the various kinds of transport, and may apply the tariffs, (the tables varying according to the exchange,) and he may likewise establish new time tables, all this being done by agreement with the Government.

9th. Any questions that may arise shall be adjudicated upon by the Courts of the Union, and therefore should the highest tenderer reside in a foreign country he must have a duly qualified person in the Federal capital, with full powers to represent him.

10th. The Government reserves to itself the right of imposing fines from Rs. 2,000$000 to Rs. 20,000$000, (two to twenty centos of reis,) and the penalty of rescission for delay in the payment of sums due to the Treasury by virtue of the lease and for irregularities of the traffic, without a justifiable cause, or any other infringement of the contract, stoppage of the traffic for more than 15 days, without justifiable cause, and delay in payment of the annual sum into the Public Treasury for more than 30 days from the period to be stipulated in the contract, shall be causes for rescission.

11th. Should the leasing of all the railways be effected collectively by one highest tenderer it is stipulated that the primary contribution of five million sterling shall be paid simultaneously with the leasing of the Brazil Central Railway, and that the percentage of this railway for the Fiscalization shall be reis 40,000$000, and the deposit for the guarantee of the signature £40,000.

12th. The aforesaid hypothesis being admitted, it is equivalent to a declaration by the Government that it accepts also tenders for the leasing of the railways either collectively or separately, the person making the tender having power in such case to name the percentages of the primary contribution and of the annual payment and the deposit for the guarantee of the signature of the contract.

13th. The provisions of Decree No. 1,930, dated 24th April, 1857, concerning the police and safety service of the Railways, and which shall not be contrary to the clauses of the contract, are applicable to the highest tenderer or the Company which may be formed.

14th. The railways to which this public notice refers are the following:—

1st. Brazil Central Railway, in the Federal District and the States of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Minas Geraes, having 1,217,095 kilometres working. Gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 27,945,005$283.

2d. The Baturite Railway, in the State of Ceara, having 244,280 kilometres working. Gross receipts for 1895, Rs. 895,965$645.

3d. The Sobral Railway, in the aforesaid State, having 216,280 kilometres working. Gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 210,531$274.

4th. The South of Pernambuco Railway and the branch line in the State of Pernambuco, having 193,908 kilometres working. The gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 647,484$638.

5th. The Pernambuco Central Railway, in the State of Pernambuco, having 161 kilometres working. Gross income in 1895, Rs. 758,832$646.

6th. The San Francisco Railway, in the State of Bahia, having 152 kilometres working. Gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 660,692$022.

7th. The Paulo Affonso Railway, in the States of Alagoas and Pernambuco, having 116 kilometres working. Gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 87,214$997.

8th. The Porto Alegre to Uruguayana Railway and branches, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, having 587 kilometres working. Gross income in 1895, Rs. 2,109,437$985.

Department of General Traffic, 9th day of January, 1897.

General Director,
JOAQUIM MARIA MACHADO DE ASSIS.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First and Second Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Stock of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the
UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of the
SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

The Committee hereby announces that the plan and agreement dated March 19, 1897, has been declared effective.

More than EIGHTY PER CENT. of the various issues of bonds provided for under the plan have been deposited. Notice is hereby given that the time for the deposit of the abovenamed securities under the plan and agreement has been extended to and including May 15, 1897, after which date no securities will be received except on payment of such penalty as the Committee may impose. Security holders may assent to the plan by signing the agreement.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list Central Trust Company of New York Certificates of Deposit for above securities.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

New York, May 1, 1897.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

The St. Louis Terminal Cupples Station AND Property Company,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ISSUE OF
$3,000,000
First Mortgage
4½ % Gold Bonds.
DATED JUNE 1, 1897.
DUE JUNE 1, 1917.

Redeemable after June 1, 1902, at 102 and accrued interest.

Coupons payable Dec. 1st and June 1st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW YORK OR LONDON, IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS AND WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTION FOR ANY TAX WHICH THE COMPANY MAY BE REQUIRED TO RETAIN THEREFROM.

THE BONDS ARE COUPON BONDS, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000 AND $500, BUT MAY BE REGISTERED AS TO PRINCIPAL.

THE PROPERTY TO BE MORTGAGED IS VALUED BY THE LEADING APPRAISERS OF ST. LOUIS, THE ANDERSON WADE REALTY CO., APPOINTED BY OURSELVES, AT.....$4,584,638.32

The following is an extract from a letter of the President of the Company, Mr. R. S. BROOKINGS:

"The Cupples Station Wholesale Buildings of St. Louis, the first group of which was erected in 1891, consist of several blocks of high-class, modern, slow-combustion buildings, situated on both sides of the mouth of the TERMINAL RAILROAD ASSOCIATION'S tunnel in that city, and surrounding a UNION FREIGHT STATION, which is a part of the property. This station is operated, directly or indirectly, by ALL OF THE RAILROADS ENTERING ST. LOUIS AND EAST ST. LOUIS, and is so connected with the different buildings of the group as to permit the tenants to receive and ship any quantity of freight, from a single package to a carload, without the delay and expense incident to the usual system of carting to and from depots. One large steam plant furnishes the power for operating the elevators, and also heats and lights all of the buildings, which are leased to about twenty of the largest wholesale houses in the City of St. Louis, including such well-known houses as the Simmons Hardware Company and the Samuel Cupples Wooden Ware Company.

In addition to the Cupples Station Buildings proper, a number of other wholesale buildings in the immediate vicinity of the Cupples Station are included under this Mortgage; of these two are still in course of erection.

The Cupples Station is located within five to six blocks of the Post Office, Custom House, Southern Hotel, and of the office-building centre of St. Louis, and its location enables tenants to use the street side of the buildings for offices, salesrooms, and city business.

THE TERMINAL RAILROAD ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS IS UNDER PERPETUAL CONTRACT WITH THIS COMPANY TO MAINTAIN A FREIGHT STATION ON THE PREMISES.

The income of the Company is not subject to the fluctuations of ordinary business, being secured by leases with responsible tenants, which have, at the present time, an average unexpired duration of about nine years.

The gross revenue of the property derived from the rentals and miscellaneous receipts for the year ending December 31st, 1896, was	$267,866.03
Operating expenses, including taxes, insurance premiums, etc., were	52,927.80
Net revenue	$214,938.23
***Additional revenue (estimated) of adjoining property included in the mortgage upon which buildings similar to those already existing are being erected, and miscellaneous receipts thereof**	25,061.77
The total net revenue will then be (say)	$240,000.00
Deduct interest charge on the above bonds	135,000.00
Leaving available a net annual surplus of (say)	$105,000.00

*The amount necessary to complete these buildings will be retained by the Trustee pending their completion.

These Bonds form the total amount of $3,000,000 authorized under the First Mortgage created by The St. Louis Terminal Cupples Station and Property Company. **They are an absolute first lien upon the Lands,** (comprising 296,900 square feet, all held in fee,) buildings, railway tracks, and easements cited in the Trust Deed.

A copy of the Mortgage may be seen at the offices of the undersigned.

Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman have approved the form of mortgage.

Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. have verified the statement of earnings.

Union Trust Co. of St. Louis certifies the validity of the title.

Interim certificates will be issued to be exchanged for definitive bonds.

Application will be made to list the bonds on the Stock Exchanges of New York and London.

Circulars, map, and additional information on application.

THE ABOVE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT PAR, PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:
$300 ON ALLOTMENT.
$300 ON MAY 20, 1897.
$400 ON JUNE 1, 1897.

INTEREST AT RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ALLOWED ON SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID FOR IN FULL.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL OPEN AT 10 O'CLOCK ON MAY 6, AND WILL CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK THE SAME DAY.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY SUBSCRIPTIONS OR TO ALLOT LESS THAN THE AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED FOR.

A simultaneous issue will be made by Messrs. SELIGMAN BROTHERS, London.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
21 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.

DIVIDENDS.

The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company.

DIVIDEND NO. 54.

A quarterly dividend (No. 54) of one per cent. will be paid by check mailed to stockholders, May 17th, 1897, that are of record at noon, May 8th. On account of the dividend and the annual meeting the stock books will be closed at noon, May 8th, and reopened on Wednesday afternoon, June 9th, 1897.

CHAS. A. GRANT, Treasurer.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
Depository State of New York.
New York, April 26th, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after May 1, 1897. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, April 20, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared payable May 1 proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 5, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Bank of the State of New York.
New York, April 28th, 1897.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from taxes, payable May 10th. Transfer books closed until after that date.

B. C. DUER, Cashier.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are announced for today at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 468 and 470 East Houston Street, northeast corner of Lewis Street, each 25 by 68, five-story brick tenements with stores. Due on judgment on 468, $7,086; on 470, $3,700; subject to other mortgages, on 468, $21,000; on 470, $14,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices.
146 Broadway, N. Y.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, . . . $2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. —AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Estate of Antonio Carrio de Sancho, deceased.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on **TUESDAY, May 11th, 1897,** at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The 8-story brick office building and lot **No. 3 Hanover Street,** opposite Exchange Place.

The two 5-story brick stores and lots **Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty St.,** adjoining the corner of Nassau St.

The 4-story brick building and lot **No. 21 Washington Street,** running through to **No. 20 Greenwich Street.**

ALSO

The 8-story and attic and 5-story brick buildings and lots **Nos. 75, 81, 83, and 85 Washington Street, near Rector Street.**

70 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage at 4 per cent., payable on or before 3 years.

Maps and particulars of MESSRS. WEEKES BROS., Attorneys, No. 58 Wall Street, and of the Auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Partition Sale, Estate of Francis O'Neill, dec'd,

4TH AVE. AND 20TH ST., n. w. corner, four-story brick building; lot 23x60.

432 4TH AVE., w. s., between 29th and 30th Sts., four-story brick building; lot 21.6x60.

86 AND 88 MADISON AVE., w. s., between 28th and 29th Sts., two 4-story high-stoop brownstone private Residences; lots 24.8x95 each.

WEST 4TH & CORNELIA STS., s. w. corner, five-story brick Flat and Stores, 40.11x76.

EUGENE [illegible], Referee.
JOHN WHALEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
206 Broadway.

Maps from JOHN WHALEN, Esq., and PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St., Auctioneer.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

124 WEST 45TH ST.—To let to strictly private family, an elegant quaint little house with many bedchambers; newly plumbed, renovated, decorated, and changed throughout; a rare opportunity to secure now what may not be available next Fall. Open for inspection daily, except Sundays, 8 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M.; permit not required; rent, $2,200. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

74 West 36th St., A bright, four-story high-stoop house, with side light; handsomely decorated; exposed plumbing. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 WEST 30TH ST.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

ALLENHURST, N. J., ON LAKE AND OCEAN. New, fully furnished cottages, electric light, gas, water, sewer, everything for health and comfort; best of references given and required; prices from $500 to $1,500.
E. P. BENJAMIN, President,
Allenhurst, (Deal Beach,) N. J.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor, Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J. Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897. D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES. Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.; choice; well-furnished; cool; pine forests; fine bathing; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NORWOOD PARK, Long Branch, N. J. A few cottages now to rent for season of 1897. For particulars address B. F. GOODSPEED, 24-26 Vandewater St., N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BARBER'S SHOP TO LET.—Completely furnished with all fixtures, furniture, bath, chairs, mirrors, ornaments, &c.; no good will to buy; will only rent to New York barber having a following of customers and who can build up a business; no greenhorn need apply; rent, $30 per month. Apply to office of The Rutland, B'way & 57th St.

STABLES TO LET.

114 WEST 50TH ST.—Private stable to let; elegant appointments; five stalls and one box stall; carriage lift; harness closets, &c., including living rooms for coachman; rent, $2,000; open for inspection, without permit, 9 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M. G. W. BASHFORD, Agent, 41 Wall St.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

5 Acres for $100. This property is located high and dry, free from any swamp land; if found otherwise after investigation, money refunded; it is beautifully located within about one mile of Centre Moriches, on Long Island and will be sold on terms of $2 down then $2 a month; see about this at once. Address WM. H. MOFFITT, 59 Liberty St., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS wanted everywhere to sell Poole's fine custom-made corsets; pays salary or commission. Mlle. LOUISE POOLE, 310 6th Av., Cammeyer Building, (take elevator.)

WANTED—MAID and SEAMSTRESS—For two girls, 8 and 7 years old. Call, Monday, before 11 o'clock, at 20 West 55th St.

HANDS WANTED ON PIQUETS. D. Harris, 81 Bleecker St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man for office work in commission house; must be well educated and possess energy and ability to fill salesman's position later. Address, stating age, &c., Push, Box 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A gentleman of tact and good address to represent a prominent newspaper as advertising canvasser in New York City and Brooklyn. T. P., Box 101 Times.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT, L. I. **Racing Every Week Day at 2:30 P. M.** Admission to grand stand and inclosure, $1.50. Special Race Trains leave East 34th St. at 1, 1:30, and 1:40 P. M. Also from Flatbush Av., at 1:30 and 1:54 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. "L."

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

CHARLES HEIDELBERG, (Late Detective Sergeant.)—Commercial Detective Agency 320 Broadway, Rooms 621 and 622.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO PLACE A GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen on Monday, from 11 to 12, at 55 East 25th St.

LADY GOING ABROAD WISHES A PLACE for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; lady can be seen. 40 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she will highly recommend for such a position, or as seamstress and to assist with children. For personal reference call Monday, 10 to 12, 20 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent girl; or would assist with washing and ironing; also good waitress; willing and obliging; no cards; best references. 219 East 76th St., Mrs. Clarke's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—By two respectable girls, one as first-class chambermaid, assist with washing or sewing; the other first-class laundress; best city reference. 348 West 49th St., Soden's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; willing, obliging; reference if required; no cards; call two days. Ring Hanna's bell, 415 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Swedish young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references. Care of Sylvin, 604 6th Av., between 35th and 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl in private family; also understands plain sewing; best reference; willing and obliging. M. Svenson, care Mollenberg, 215 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; 4 years' written and personal reference from last employer. 138 West 52d St., Florentine's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—As competent chambermaid or second laundress; willing and obliging; present employer can be seen. 412 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl; also assist with waiting; in private family; best city reference. 119 West 60th St., McMahon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; no cards. 231 East 34th St., Bryant's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for excellent young chambermaid; willing and competetnt. 151 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; best of city references; present employer can be seen; no objection to the country. 27 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl two years' city reference. C. K., Box 67 Times Up-town Office, 1,563 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad would like to find a situation for her chambermaid. 322 5th Av.

CHAMBERWORK and PLAIN SEWING.—By neat young girl for chamberwork and plain sewing. 200 West 64th St., care Mrs. Reynolds.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook in a first-class family; understands plain and fancy cooking; first-class baker; city or country; best reference. 320 West 36th St., Holm's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By woman, to go out by the day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best references. 1,219 3d Av., third floor.

COOK or CARETAKER.—By Protestant woman as excellent cook or to take care of house or apartment for Summer; make herself useful; best city reference. 114 East 31st St.

COOK.—By young woman, good cook, in small private family; understands her business in all branches; $20 or $25; good reference. 125 East 27th St., Northon's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman, in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; would be willing to do coarse washing; best city reference. 74 Lexington Av.

COOK.—A lady leaving town wishes a situation for her first-class cook, where a kitchenmaid is kept. Call before 1 o'clock at 22 East 32d St.

COOK, &c.—By good cook, baker, washer, and ironer; good home preferred to wages; reference. 453 West 52d St.

COOK.—By neat young woman as excellent cook; best reference. 200 West 64th St., care Mrs. Reynolds.

COOK.—By German Protestant girl as good American cook; wages, $25; reference. 209 East 50th St.

COOK.—First-class, by a respectable woman; private family. Saunders, 1,621 1st Av.

COOK.—By young girl as cook in private family; best city reference. 1,092 Park Av., Mills's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A young woman would like a few days' work; housecleaning, packing, &c.; is a first-class waitress; best references. L., 990 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a refined Hanoverian; State-diploma; linguist, musician; excellent references; as governess or companion; no objection to travel. Call or write to present employer's, 39 East 68th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a lady, for Summer months; thorough English, fluent French; experienced; accustomed to traveling; references exchanged. Call, Monday or Tuesday, from 9 to 2 o'clock, at 143 West 57th St.

GOVERNESS.—By Swiss French young lady, not speaking English, as nursery governess. Mlle. Dreyer, 25 West 74th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Protestant woman to do general housework, with family going to the country; good references. L., 244 East 25th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl, eight or nine months in country, assist with general housework. 210 East 31st St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID and COOK.—By Swedish girl as kitchenmaid and good plain cook; best city reference. 107 East 119th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to recommend her maid, who can be seen until Friday, at 707 5th Av., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

MAID or NURSE.—By reliable French-Swiss girl; wishes to give her services in exchange for passage to Europe in May, as lady's maid or nurse to children; can be seen at present employer's Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, from 10 to 11 A. M. 31 West 72d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; speaks four languages; used to traveling; good references from present employer. Call, after 11 o'clock, at 13 East 54th St.

MAID.—By a very respectable North German girl; assist with light chamberwork; experienced dressmaker; good packer, traveler, hairdresser; 4 years' reference. Hoeft, 1,315 Avenue A.

MAID.—A lady going abroad would like to find a situation for her maid; is a good seamstress. 322 5th Av.

MAID.—By ladies' maid and seamstress; good hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; best city reference; wages $25. 142 East 45th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes to recommend her Swedish laundress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 707 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class laundress and chambermaid in small private family; city reference. Mrs. Gallagher, 249 West 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, by respectable girl; best references from last employer; willing and obliging. 224 East 81st St., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad would like to find a situation for her laundress. 322 5th Av.

Nurses.

LADY GOING ABROAD WISHES A PLACE for her assistant nurse, whom she can highly recommend; lady can be seen. 40 West 38th St.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By an expert German Protestant; speaks French and English; to take entire charge of children or lady and to do chamberwork; willing to travel; best reference. E. H., 65 St. Mark's Place.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent and experienced nurse for an infant; understands all kinds of food; very best of city reference. 587 Lexington Av., Delehanty's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl as seamstress; able to cut and fit; best references. 228 East 82d St.

Waitresses.

A LADY LEAVING TOWN WISHES TO PLACE her waitress and laundress. Present employer's, 46 East 53d St.

WAITRESS.—First-class, by young girl; willing to assist with chamberwork; no objection to country for Summer months. Call, Monday, present employer's, 361 West 56th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; would assist with chamberwork; city or country; first-class city references. 519 Lexington Av.; ring three times.

WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as first-class waitress; best city references, written and personal. K. L., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family. Present employer's, 116 East 39th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By refined, intelligent Canadian as attendant to elderly lady or invalid; will sew and make herself generally useful. 54 East 77th St., present employer's.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of office work. Moderate. Box 16, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By a man and wife to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer or longer; 12 years' reference from last place; no cards. Mrs. W. G. Nimmons, 410 West 42d St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By steady, sober, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, thirty-eight; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged man as butler in a private family; city or country; best reference. 153 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By single man; speaks French and English; excellent city references. H. H., 319 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; best city references; lady can be seen at last employer's J. T. F., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes to recommend her butler, who has lived with her for the past three years. 7 East 61st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; best city references; employer can be seen. G. C., 224 East 32d St.

BUTLER or USEFUL MAN.—By young Frenchman; neat, obliging, good appearance; reference. Pierre, 65 East 89th St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife, no children, wish care of private residence during Summer months or longer; references from previous employer. Comerford, 264 West 131st St.

CARETAKER.—Swedish couple wishes to take care of private house for Summer; 3 years' best city references. F. Lundsten, 1,610 2d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-around man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful, highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; single; milks, &c.; willing, obliging; city or country. T., 58 Beach St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe wishes to place excellent coachman; married; light-colored; sober and honest; thoroughly understands care of horses and reliable in every particular; willing to do much about the house; city or country. 151 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman, whose colored coachman has been in his employ for fifteen years, desires to secure for him a situation for the Summer months; highly recommended. 822 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By one of New York's best city drivers; single man; strictly temperate; first-class city and country references. W. E., 395 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man; understands horses and carriages; good driver; city or country; best city references. H. Daly, 66 West 138th St.

COACHMAN.—By single man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; fourteen years with last employer; left through death. T. C., 253 West 68th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single man, aged 30; good rider; 8 years' references. J. H., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single, 6 years' best city and country reference from last employer. 145 West 17th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a first-class gardener; competent to take charge of gentleman's estate; understands glass; excellent rose grower; excellent reference; fourteen years in last place; married; no family, gentleman can be seen. J. McG., 52 East 88th St.

GARDENER.—By young man, married, as gardener on a gentleman's place in the country; has wife and one child; good reference. Keller, 725 East 163d St.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly practical in all branches; married; no children; best references. Gardener, 204 West 39th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN OR USEFUL MAN.—By young man, 26; private family; wait on table, clean silver, windows, gentlemen's clothes; 5 years' personal reference. Henry, 397 5th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, 18 years old, at anything. W. E. Sheehan, 9 Duane St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES EMPLOYMENT IN a private family; understands the care of horses. T. C., 330 8th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to amend the Greater New York Charter relating to the Board of Pharmacy.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 4th, 1897, at 3:45 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 28th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to authorize the release to Julia C. Patterson of all the right, title, and interest of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York in and to certain real estate in the town of Patterson, Putnam County, New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 4th, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 29th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to legalize and confirm the appointment by the Department of Public Parks in the City of New York, of Isaac C. Tyson on the Park Police force to the position of Parkkeeper and roundsman.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 4th, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 29th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

In relation to the City Court of the City of New York and for the accommodation thereof, and authorizing the fitting up and equipping of certain parts of the City Hall, in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 4th, 1897, at 2:15 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 29th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

Relating to appointment of employes of the Fire Department of the Cities of New York and Brooklyn to the uniformed force of the said departments.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 4th, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 28th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to ratify the laying out of East River Park in the City of New York, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-ninth Streets, Avenue B, or East End Avenue, and the East River, and empowering the Comptroller of the City of New York to refund the assessments levied and collected therefor.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 5, 1897, at 1:15 o'clock, P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 28th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to provide for a bridge and approaches over the tracks of the New York and Harlem Railroad in the City of New York, at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 5th, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 29th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to amend Chapter two hundred and ninety-three of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act to provide for the location, acquisition, construction, and improvement of additional public parks in the City of New York, and for the construction therein of schoolhouses, school play-grounds, and municipal baths.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 5th, 1897, at 3:45 o'clock, P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 29th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to provide for the construction and maintenance of an elevated roadway, viaduct, or bridge over the tracks of the New York and Harlem Railroad and the Port Morris branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad, connecting Melrose Avenue from East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street to the junction of Webster Avenue and Brook Avenue, at East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 5th, 1897, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 30th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

A REWARD

Your Choice of Any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model, Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

REMEMBER YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF ANY BICYCLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will under no circumstances be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscribers. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks"; it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted into employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining, does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

If you desire additional information, write to THE TIMES. All questions will be cheerfully answered. This is a rare opportunity to secure your choice of any of the best one-hundred-dollar bicycles. Address

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS. RE-OPENS OCTOBER 6th. PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS. Special attention paid to College Preparation. Lectures every Wednesday in connection with school work. Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics. Fully equipped Studio.

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SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
JOHN B. DIMAN (Harvard, A.M.) Head Master
Circular and references sent upon application.

GLENWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MATAWAN, N. J.—A thorough preparatory home school; best of everything for your boy while preparing for college or business. Address Prof. C. G. BROWER, Principal.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND BOARDING SCHOOL, Hempstead Institute, (Long Island.) Fits for College, Polytechnic, or Business.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ATTENTION, BUSINESS MEN.
Hear JOHN McNEILL,
The Great London Preacher,
AT NOON TO-DAY.

Admission by free ticket to be had at 112, 150 and 182 Fifth Ave. J. H. Burke sings. Mr. McNeill preaches this evening at 8 o'clock in Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Ave. and 55th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos.** STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A LADY GOING ABROAD WISHES TO SELL fine pair chestnut mares, 6 years, 15 hands; splendid action; sound and thoroughly reliable; also spider phaeton and silver-mounted harness; can be seen at Continental Stables, 850 7th Av. Ask for John Patterson.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains? Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing halftone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BATH CO., VA.,
ARE NOW OPEN TO GUESTS.
For circulars and information, write to
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Proprietors.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

MT. POCONA, PA.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PA. Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

THE ELMER.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL,
Open from May to December.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15. Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table. 20 miles from city.

SPRING RESORTS.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

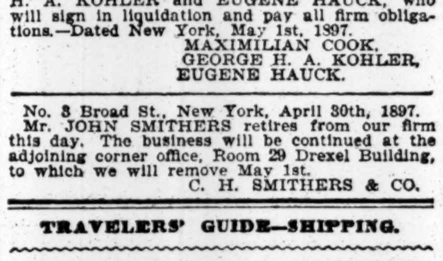
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THEODORE STEWART.—The firm of THEODORE STEWART, composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by GEORGE H. A. KOHLER and EUGENE HAUCK, who will sign in liquidation and pay all firm obligations.—Dated New York, May 1st, 1897.
MAXIMILIAN COOK,
GEORGE H. A. KOHLER,
EUGENE HAUCK.

No. 3 Broad St., New York, April 30th, 1897.
Mr. JOHN SMITHERS retires from our firm this day. The business will be continued at the adjoining corner office, Room 29 Drexel Building, to which we will remove May 1st.
C. H. SMITHERS & CO.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.



A TRIP TO Washington, D.C., VIA Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach, Va.,

Makes a Delightful Outing.

Go by the Steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE

Sailing Every Week Day.
Short and Invigorating Sea Trip.

Through tickets, returning from Washington by rail or water, with side trip to Richmond, if desired.

For full information apply to
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,
Pier 26 North River, New York.
Telephone, No. 1580, Franklin.
W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Prest. and Traffic Mgr.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM	Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM	Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM	Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM	Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM	Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Etruria, June 12, 1 PM	Aurania, July 24, noon

EXTRA SAILINGS.

Servia, May 11, 1 PM	Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM	Aurania, June 22, noon

Servia, July 6, 10 AM.

Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.

Anchoria, May 8, noon	Ethiopia, May 22, noon
Furnessia, May 15, noon	Circassia, May 29, noon

City of Rome....June 5 and July 3
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, May 5, Noon	Majestic, June 2, Noon
Germanic, May 12, Noon	Germanic, June 9, Noon
Teutonic, May 19, Noon	Teutonic, June 16, Noon
Britannic, May 26, Noon	Britannic, June 23, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

DORIC, via Honolulu	May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA	May 20, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	May 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	June 8, 1 P. M.
COPTIC	June 17, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 3
SEMINOLE, Charleston only, Wednesday, May 5
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Friday, May 7
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 10
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., May 25, 10AM
Havel, Tu., May 11, 10AM	Lahn, Tu., June 1, 10AM
Saale, Tu., May 18, 10AM	Havel, Tu., June 8, 10AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., May 15, 10AM	Spree, Sat., May 29, 10AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise..........Thursday, May 13, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, June 3, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM	Fulda, May 29, 10 AM
Ems, May 15, 10 AM	Kaiser, June 12, 10 AM
Werra, May 22, 10 AM	Ems, June 19, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
from New York to Plymouth,
(London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Columbia, May 13, 7AM	Columbia, June 10, 7AM
F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10AM	A. Victoria, June 17, 7AM
Normannia, June 3, 10AM	F. B'sm'r'k, J'ne 24, 10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Palatia, May 15, 4 P. M. | Asturia..........May 22
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZENBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.......May 5	ST. PAUL.......May 26
ST. LOUIS......May 12	ST. LOUIS.......June 2
PARIS...........May 19	PARIS..............June 9

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia,
By the American S. S. "Ohio,"
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.

Southwark, May 5, 7 AM	Friesland, May 19, noon
Noordland, May 12, noon	Kensington, May 26, 1 PM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., May 8, 10 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf.Sat., May 15, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. SPAARNDAM....Saturday, May 8, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM...Saturday, May 15, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M. Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL-NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.

"All-night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all-night" trains out of New York.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M.; Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (Through Sleeper,) 5:00 P. M. daily.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light. Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.

8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:30 P. M. and 12:15 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—5 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—8 A. M. week days and 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Express, 1:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:10, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, (Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:15, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Jan. 25, 1897.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:00, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway; 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.

10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"

arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.

7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.

8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M. 11:50 P. M. (Saturdays only.)

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 355, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

MEDICAL.

MISS E. FRANCIS, 9 E. 27th St.—Massage—Only natural treatment for all ails; beautiful rooms, luxurious baths, skilled attendants.

A DREARY, STORMY SUNDAY

Unpleasant Combination of Thick Fog, Drizzling Rain, and Cold Wind from the Ocean.

SCHOONER DASHED TO PIECES

Many Outgoing Ocean Steamers Delayed Over Night in the Lower Bay—Few Arrivals During the Day—The Wind at Times Very Strong.

The stormy weather which set in Saturday continued yesterday, and with the fog and rain and a cold wind from the ocean Sunday was made miserably dreary.

It was not until after 5 A. M. that the marine observer at Sandy Hook learned that most of Saturday's outgoing fleet of steamers had anchored in the lower bay. A heavy fog had enveloped the coast Saturday afternoon and during the night, and few of the vessels reported sailing at Quarantine on Saturday had got as far as the bar, though the fact was not known until a wind of high velocity early yesterday morning somewhat dispelled the fog. Then the following vessels, in the order given, were made out off the Hook as they put to sea: Circassia, Adirondack, Louisiana, Umbria, Mississippi, Georgian; Sirius, Yumuri, Kansas City, Oevenum, and Karamania.

Few Vessels Arrived.

It rained during the night and morning, but the waterfall was slight, or only .66 of an inch. It continued to drizzle most of the day, and fog intermittently veiled the rivers and bay. Traffic being light on the rivers Sunday no accidents to harbor craft were reported. The fishing boat Al Foster started out in the morning, but returned on account of the fog.

The wind recorded at the Weather Bureau came from the east, the maximum rate being thirty-two miles an hour. It had blown at twice that velocity, however, during the preceding night, at Sandy Hook, and one schooner met her fate in the Jersey sands.

She was the E. F. C. Young, Capt. Thomas, from James River, Va., with a cargo of pine wood for Burbank's Point, N. Y. The on-shore wind had developed into a gale, and a high sea was running, when the schooner stranded, near the Spermaceti Cove Life Saving Station, not far from Sandy Hook. She was seen by the patrol, and Capt. J. W. Edwards of the station immediately ordered out the boat. It was launched with the utmost difficulty, owing to the surf, but the crew was safely landed.

The vessel pounded heavily on the beach, and the foremast soon went by the board with all attached. As she worked higher on shore, the combers broke over her and sent her lumber cargo adrift, and the hull began to go to pieces. Before the morning was far advanced there was little of the craft left intact, while the shore was strewn with the cargo and wreckage.

The E. F. C. Young was built at Athens, N. Y., in 1883, and hailed from Baltimore. She measured 105 tons register.

The tug Edward Luckenbach last night towed into port the two-masted, 200-ton schooner Mary E. Graham, Capt. Medley, which was found yesterday afternoon at anchor in sixty fathoms of water twelve miles south of the Scotland Lightship, partially dismasted. She had encountered the blow at 1 A. M., and had her foretopmast and foremast head and all attached, including bowsprit, carried away.

Capt. Huling of the Luckenbach, who had been cruising for tows, worked two hours getting a line aboard, the seas running high all the time.

Capt. Medley said that he was bound from Norfolk, for Hackensack, with a cargo of North Carolina pine. When his headsails went he was unable to clear off in the face of the gale, and he dropped both anchors, which fortunately held. He paid $500 to be towed in.

The schooner Mabel Rose and another schooner were anchored near by, riding out the storm. The Graham dropped anchor off Staten Island last night.

Word reached the city yesterday that the steamboat Chrystenah, which plies on the Hudson between New York and Haverstraw, was forced to tie up at Nyack Saturday night, when she was making the trip up the river, and her 150 passengers were inconvenienced accordingly.

New York encountered only the northern edge of a storm that originated Wednesday in Manitoba, and struck down across the country to Alabama, where, meeting an area of low pressure, it took on the character of a cyclone, and, converging off to the coast, went to sea. It encountered high pressure Saturday, and, turning about, it made for the Virginia coast, and, crossing that State and Pennsylvania, it was central last night over the great lakes.

STORM AT ASBURY PARK.

Thousands of Dollars of Damage Done on the Beach Front.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 2.—The beach front here was damaged badly last night and to-day by Spring tides.

At high tide last night the ocean began to pound against the bulkheads. The breakers were unusually high and they dashed with great force against the spiling. The spray flew hundreds of feet inland. The heavy spiling and the binding timbers were snapped in two like so many matches, and the broken parts carried to sea. The flooring in the pavilions was ripped up and a vast amount of sand carried away.

The wind continued to blow, and the tides to-day were very high. The beach is strewn with wreckage. It will cost many thousand dollars to repair the damage.

TWO BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

An Englewood (N. J.) Quarrel that May Go to the Courts.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., May 2.—Englewood now has two Board of Education. Both organized yesterday. The new board consists of Miss A. W. Sterling, Chairman; Charles Huckin, Secretary, and Joseph M. Cooper and Robert B. Taylor. The old board consists of Frank M. Demarest, President; Huyler Bogert, Secretary; Robert B. Taylor and Edward O'Hara. Both boards claim Mr. Taylor.

The trouble began when Miss Sterling and Mr. Bogert ran a tie race at the charter election. Now the old board claims there was no vacancy. When Englewood became a city the members of the board were elected for one year. In the last Legislature a bill was pased making the term three years. The new board claims that the terms of public officers may not be increased during the incumbency.

The new board has demanded the property of the old board, and will carry the case into court if the demand is not complied with by May 11.

THE MISSING TREASURER.

A Belief that William D. Howland Is in This City.

It is now thought that William D. Howland, the missing treasurer of the New Bedford Mills, is in this city. A conductor believes he saw him on a late train into Providence on Friday, April 23, the day he disappeared. As he has not been found in Providence, his friends believe he came to this city. It is believed that he was in a dazed condition when he went away. When in his normal condition, he should betray that he is a well-educated man and most familiar with textile industries and general business affairs. He is forty-four years of age, weighs 140 pounds, is bald, and has a dark mustache, beginning to turn gray.

The missing treasurer was best known for his liberal policy toward his employes. He once planned a model town for them, not a street of which should be straight. The authorities would not accept the plan, but he found other ways of helping the mill hands. For this and other reasons not only his family, but several thousand operatives, are looking for some clue. A reward has been offered for information by his brother, R. S. Howland, editor of The Providence Journal.

CONEY ISLAND DRAMA.

A Wife, an Indignant Husband, Another Man, Blows, a Shot, Tears, and Explanations.

The hour was 7 in the evening. The scene Arno Muller's dancing pavilion at Coney Island. The time yesterday. The floor was crowded with promenaders. A man and a woman sat quietly at a table, drinking. Suddenly there was a commotion, and a young man broke roughly through the promenaders and stood before the table.

"Now, I've caught you," he cried. "Whatcher doing here with my wife?"

There was a wild scuffle, and the "other man" struck the floor with a thump. The woman, with a half-stifled scream, ran out on the Bowery. She was followed by her husband and nearly the entire crowd in the pavilion.

"You will run away from me, will you?" shouted the husband, glaring at his wife.

"I didn't do any harm," pleaded the woman; "I—"

The rest of the speech was cut short, for the man reached out his fist and the woman went down screaming. "Shame!" cried several men in the crowd. A movement was made toward the man, and just then a shot was fired. The crowd scattered and melted away, but hearing no second shot returned. A policeman came and took the husband into custody.

He said he was Jacob Goss of 267 Adams Street, Brooklyn. He explained vehemently that he did not propose to have his wife going about with other men. His wife stood by and cried and wiped the blood from her face. The man who fired the shot could not be found and the "other man" had disappeared. As a Bowery episode the affair attracted the old-timers for fully five minutes. Then the Bowery forgot all about it and the dance went on.

CHILD KILLED BY A CAR.

Two Little Ones Run Down While Crossing a Street on the Way to a Candy Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Fitzhenry of 130 York Street, Jersey City, were visiting friends last night on Grove Street. They had with them their two children, Joseph, four years old, and Mary, seven years old. The children were allowed to go to a candy store.

While crossing Newark Avenue the children ran in front of trolley car No. 356 of the Newark line, and were struck by the fender. The girl fell into it and escaped unhurt. The boy fell under the fender and was killed almost instantly.

The motorman, George White, twenty-nine years old, of 411 Middlesex Street, Harrison, was locked up at the Seventh Street Police Station on a charge of manslaughter. He says that he did not see the children until the little girl fell into the fender.

KONIGIN LUISE ARRIVES.

She Is a Sister Ship to the Friedrich der Grosse.

The North German Lloyd Company's new steamship Königin Luise arrived yesterday. She is a steel-hull, double-bottom, schooner-rigged vessel of 10,500 gross tonnage, being a sister ship and like in all respects to the Friedrich der Grosse, which preceded her here by two weeks.

The Königin Luise sailed from Bremen March 22, but broke her steering gear, and was compelled to put back to Falmouth, her passengers being forwarded to this port by the Havel and Friedrich der Grosse.

THE PACE TOO SWIFT.

Long Island City People Complain of Real Rapid Transit.

While the rest of the people in Greater New York are asking for rapid transit, the people of Long Island City are complaining they travel too fast.

On Saturday a committee of fifteen citizens called on General Manager J. R. Beeten of the New York and Queens County trolley road and complained that under a new time table cars traveled as fast as twenty miles an hour. This, they thought, was too fast for safety. Mr. Beeten assured them the speed would be reduced in a time table he would put in effect this morning.

BURGLAR AND INCENDIARY.

David Drisen Confessed His Attempt to Rob a Store.

David Drisen, twenty-three years old, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Crane in the Essex Market Court for further examination on the charge of attempting burglary and incendiarism.

Drisen, whose record is bad, attempted early yesterday morning to burn out the lock to the door of the dry goods establishment of L. Hoenig in a basement at 278 Second Street. He saturated the wood about the lock with kerosene and applied a match. The smell of the burning wood aroused the tenants on the floor above, who raised an outcry. Two policemen extinguished the flames and after a close search of the basement found Drisen crouching in a corner behind a heap of rubbish.

He confessed and gave details of his plan of burglary.

FATAL DOSE OF SULPHONAL.

Lena Flood Found Dead in a Twelfth Street Boarding House.

Lena Flood, twenty-eight years old, a trained nurse connected with the Home for Incurables, Fordham, was found dead yesterday morning in a room in the boarding house of Peter E. Engleson, 223 East Twelfth Street. An examination by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon indicated that death had been hastened by the consumption of sulphonal, supposedly taken to induce sleep.

The woman went to the Twelfth Street house on Friday afternoon. She was acquainted with the proprietor, and asked to go to a room to adjust her hair. It was supposed that she had gone away, until her body was found in a room on the third floor, thirty-six hours afterward.

Miss Flood was a sister of Patrolman Flood of the Fifth Street Station, who scouts the idea that she committed suicide.

RECOVERED GEN. MILES'S PIN.

Jersey City Police Arrest a Bellboy with a Pawn Ticket.

The Jersey City police think they have recovered the valuable scarfpin stolen from Gen. Nelson A. Miles on the night of Feb. 12 last, when he was there attending the Lincoln banquet at Taylor's Hotel. While he was at the dinner his room was entered, and the pin, which was a badge of the First Division of the Second Army Corps, the General's former command, was taken. Gen. Miles valued the pin, as a gift from friends, and he reported the matter to the police.

They were unable to find it until Saturday night, when Thomas Buchanan, formerly a hallboy at Taylor's Hotel, was arrested for disorderly conduct. In his pocket was found a pawn ticket for a scarfpin, which was sent for and answered the description of the one lost by Gen. Miles. Buchanan denies stealing the pin. He says he bought the pawn ticket, but does not remember the name of the man from whom he bought it. Gen. Miles has promised to be in Jersey City to-morrow afternoon, to give his evidence and claim the pin.

Working Night and Day.

BRIDGEPORT, May 2.—The plush shops of the Salts Textile Company in this city are running night and day, with a double force of employes. The amount of orders on hand indicates that this state of affairs will be prolonged.

Barnum's Old Home Rented.

BRIDGEPORT, May 2.—Marina, the home of the late P. T. Barnum in this city, has been rented for the season to Dr. Riker, wholesale druggist, of New York.

BISHOP NEWMAN ON GRANT

Memorial Exercises in the Metropolitan Temple, Where the Great Soldier Formerly Worshipped.

GRAND ARMY MEN TAKE PART

A Bitter Complaint that the Veterans Were Not Properly Treated Last Tuesday—A Flag Presented to the Temple by Grant Post.

Memorial exercises were held morning and evening in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, yesterday, in honor of Gen. U. S. Grant. When a resident of this city, and while the Rev. John P. Newman ministered to the temple congregation, the illustrious soldier was one of the attendants at this place of worship. In the morning there was a full choral service, and the pastor, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, preached on "The Hero of Appomattox," from the text, "See thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before Kings."

In the evening the building was crowded to overflowing, and hundreds were obliged to remain outside during the services. An American flag was presented to the Metropolitan Temple by Grant Post, G. A. R., and 125 of the members of the Grand Army were in attendance. Col. Fred D. Grant and Mrs. F. D. Grant sat in the same pew with Mrs. Newman, wife of the Bishop. In the audience was Warner Miller. In his speech of presentation, Past Commander Henry W. Knight of Grant Post made the following reference to the recent Grant Day ceremonies:

"In the late great pageant the men who made it possible that Grant's monument should be erected, the men who served with him at Belmont, Donaldson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Appomattox, were left cooling their heels in the rear of the regular army and the National Guard; and not only that, which might be borne, but such organizations as the Independent Russian Hussars, the Polish Republican League, the Episcopal Church Temperance Legion, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Cadets, Our Lady of Sorrow Cadets, the Baptist Boys' Brigade, and the Chinese Students, and at least fifty other organizations of one kind or another were all placed ahead of the veterans on the programme, and when the Grand Army of the Republic reached the reviewing stand it was to find that the President of the United States, one of their own comrades, had left the stand, and they were reviewed by a subordinate officer of the Government."

Mr. Knight entered his protest against leaving the men who fought the battles of the country behind in this way, "while dress parade fellows and men who never smelled gunpowder should have the places of honor in the line of march."

Bishop Newman's Address.

The Rev. Mr. Cadman accepted the flag.

Bishop Newman then delivered a masterly address on "Patriotism," which was frequently applauded. He said the subject was suggested by a text in I. Peter, ii., 9: "A chosen generation, a loyal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people, that yet should issue forth the praises of Him who has called you out of darkness into His marvelous light."

The preacher pointed toward the pew in which Gen. Grant had so often sat, and said: "It is appropriate, comrades, that you should gather in this sanctuary, for here he worshipped. The pew wherein he sat is to-night filled by his children—that noble son, whose tender love for father, living and dying, is not excelled in history. There he sat with reverence and bowed his head in prayer; there he recognized the great God who had given him the victory and who had saved our country.

"It is only proper that you should gather in his sanctuary and present to this dear old church the flag which he loved, honored, rescued, and elevated."

"If it is true," continued the Bishop, "that the Almighty selects an individual to accomplish the great purposes of His will, and that these purposes are carried forward in the consecration of some individual, it is also true that in the orderings of Providence there is a selection of masses of people in a great nation to accomplish the lofty purposes of His beneficent will."

The Mission of America.

The Bishop then spoke of the early nations, to which the world owed education, law, and religion. No one nation was called for all purposes. Our geographical home is within a magical zone, he said, and within that zone had lived nearly all the great nations that had given direction to human thought, and shaped character. He passed quickly along the events of the early history of the United States, and asked what it was that distinguished this land from other nations. Then he eloquently paid tribute to the gallant deeds of men of foreign birth in America's cause, mentioning Montgomery, Pulaski, Lafayette, and Hamilton, and stated that all that was asked of the foreigner in our midst was that he cease to be a foreigner. "He must know no other flag than ours, for we know no other," he added. Enthusiastic applause followed these words.

He said the American was differentiated from the citizens of other countries in that his political rights were not grants from superiors to inferiors; they were inalienable, and came from God Almighty. Our state of repose was due, he said, to the fact that we were soldiers in the guise of citizens. The Bishop said the importance of public opinion also distinguished this country.

Concluding, he said: "The great question which comes from the spirit of Grant is whether this generation shall be worthy of the great mission of our country, and whether we shall so advance until our political ideas and religious sentiments shall become coextensive with the abode and the business of men. If there is no other reason than this for Grant having a permanent place in history, this is sufficient.

"The secret of Grant's power is Grant himself. Comrades, you fought for us and deserve all the honors we can bestow on you. May it be your happiness to see the Republic live and flourish."

All present sang "My Country, 'tis of Thee," before the assemblage dispersed.

FEW AT GRANT'S TOMB.

An Estimate of About 4,000 Visitors There Yesterday.

The street railways and the park police had made preparations for a great throng, which was expected to visit Grant's Tomb yesterday. But the dreary weather of yesterday made the elaborate arrangements unnecessary. In the morning there were a few straggling visitors—not over a thousand up to noon. One lone, bespattered bicyclist pedaled through a sea of mud. He stopped just a moment to look at the marble memorial and pushed off.

Later in the day a thin but steady crowd of visitors flowed in through the bronze portals of the mausoleum. Perhaps they numbered 3,000 in all. Some came in carriages. As they entered the mausoleum many of the men removed their hats, but some did not like to brave the strong cold wind. The floral tributes looked as fresh and beautiful as if they had but just been put there.

The contractor expects to have the woodwork of the grand stands and the planking protecting the steps approaching the tomb removed by Tuesday. The triumphal arch is still in place and intact, as are the great bleacheries to the east of the drive. The tomb is in the centre of big heaps of lumber, with signs reading, "Grand Stand Seats, $1," and "Let Us Have Peace," scattered among them.

The contractor had a force of men at the tomb yesterday in charge of George D. Burnside, a nephew of Gen. Burnside of civil war fame. Mr. Burnside has been on Claremont for five years during the construction of the tomb. His intimate acquaince with the history of the tomb, as well as with the tomb itself, has led him to seek the position of its custodian.

THE OLD TOMB GONE.

The Bricks Now Locked Up in the City Hall.

The vault of the old Grant Tomb has been torn down, and the bricks are now locked up in the basement of the City Hall. They were the property of Contractor Brady, who decided to present them to Mayor Strong.

They were brought down to the City Hall Saturday night in two carts, and were at once placed under lock and key. Several policemen slyly pocketed a few fragments of the bricks, but there are plenty of them left, and Mayor Strong will probably begin distributing the relics this morning.

THANKS THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Sir Julian for the Diplomatic Corps Writes to Gen. Porter.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, has written, expressing his thanks to the Union League Club for the courtesies extended to himself and colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps on April 27, in the following letter:

British Embassy, Washington, D. C.,
April 30, 1897.

Dear Gen. Porter: Will you allow me, on behalf of myself and my colleagues, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who were the guests of the Union League Club on the 27th inst., to tender to you, as its President, our sincere thanks for the gracious hospitality and courtesy which we received from its members on the occasion of that splendid entertainment.

It was a most interesting and agreeable sequel to the magnificent ceremonial which we had witnessed that day, and in which you took such a conspicuous part.

We have already conveyed to the Mayor our acknowledgments of the hospitality and kindness extended to us on that occasion by the City of New York.

I remain, dear Gen. Porter, Yours very truly, JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

To the Hon. Gen. Horace Porter, Union League Club, New York City.

MRS. FINLAW KILLS A SNAKE.

Exciting Battle with a Black Chaser at Salem, N. J.

SALEM, N. J., May 2.—Mrs. Ellen Finlaw, a woman living a short distance outside of this place, had an exciting experience with a white-throated black chaser yesterday. The snake was lying in her yard, and Mrs. Finlaw attacked it with a broom handle.

She intended to strike its neck as it lay and thus dispatch it. She missed her aim and the blow disturbed the snake.

It turned on Mrs. Finlaw and coiled about her leg, but did not strike her there. Instead it struck at her hands and arms, which were in motion. Before the fangs reached her, Mrs. Finlaw managed to cripple the snake with a blow of the broom handle.

As it uncoiled she killed it.

HONORED BY ITALY'S KING.

Ex-Minister Potter Receives the Decoration Conferred on Him.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The King of Italy has conferred upon William Potter, Minister to Italy under President Harrison, the Order of Sante Maurizio and Lazzaro, and, through Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador in Washington, and Mr. Lucca, the Italian Consul in Philadelphia, the decoration has been presented to him.

Mr. Potter was Minister to Italy before and at the time of the settlement of the New Orleans affair, and by his distinguished services in Rome not only strengthened the friendship existing between the two countries, but endeared himself to the King and Italian people.

The Order of Sante Maurizio and Lazzaro was founded in 1434 by Amadeus VIII., Duke of Savoy, at Geneva.

WORK OF A BLIND GENIUS.

He Repairs a Clock on Which Many Experts Have Failed.

KOKOMO, Ind., May 2.—This city has a genius in William Brinkeman, who has been blind since early childhood. For two years the big clock on the Court House tower has defied the efforts of experts to make it record the proper time. A week ago Brinkeman offered to repair it, and the County Commissioner gave him the job, as he agreed to make no charge if he failed.

He at once went to work, and as a result the clock now runs regularly and records the correct time. The Commissioners were so well pleased that they have offered him $25 a year to keep the clock in repair. He is also an expert piano tuner and broommaker.

Mrs. Brinkeman is also blind, as is their hired girl, but the family keeps one of the neatest and tidiest houses in South Kokomo. Mrs. Brinkeman, besides being blind, is totally paralyzed, her husband moving her about in a wheel chair.

STEAMSHIP JOHANNA DISABLED.

Towed to Delaware Breakwater by the Steamship Pandora.

LEWES, Del., May 2.—The German steamship Johanna of Flensburg, with 1,500 tons of sugar, from Rosario for the Delaware Breakwater, for orders, arrived to-night in tow of the Austrian steamship Pandora, from Santos, via Barbados, for New York.

April 21 the Johanna broke her tail shaft and lost her propeller. She lay for six days without sighting a vessel. While trying to make port under sail she lost all her sails in a northeast gale. Then she lay entirely helpless until the 27th, when the Pandora hove in sight and took her in tow.

The steamers experienced very rough weather while towing, the hawser breaking three times, compelling the Pandora to lay by and wait favorable opportunities to get it fast again. She finally succeeded in towing the disabled ship here, 600 miles, to the Breakwater, supplying her with provisions on the voyage.

TO STUDY THE INDIAN TRIBES.

An Expedition to be Sent by the Field Columbian Museum.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 2.—The Field Columbian Museum will send out another scientific expedition, but this time it will be confined to the American continent. It will be in the interest of anthropology, and Dr. George A. Dorsey, Assistant Curator in that department at the museum, will have charge of the expediton.

Dr. Dorsey will leave for the West May 10, and with him will go the official photographer of the museum, Edward Allen. A large number of the Indian tribes of the West will be visited, and among these will be the Sioux, Blackfoot, Chinook, Kootenai, Salish, Tshishiam, and a number of tribes in California and in Arizona. The route laid out will be over the Rocky Mountain territory and the Manitoban and British Columbia region in Canada.

Of the tribes located in British Columbia and on the borderland of Alaska little is known, and Dr. Dorsey's investigations are expected to yield important results.

IN CAMP NEAR ELIZABETH.

United States Troops Suffer from the Disagreeable Weather.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 2.—Troops A, H, E, and F, Sixth United States Cavalry, and the battery of United States regulars, in all about 350 men, which went into camp near this city yesterday afternoon, did not spend a very comfortable night, owing to the wind and rain. To-day three of the officers are ill from exposure. The men showed the effects of the rain and cold. The weather to-day was not calculated to improve matters. The troopers seemed to stand the bad weather better than their comrades of the artillery.

The officers of the detachment were dined by John Kean. To-day dinners were given in honor of the visiting officers by the Matano Club, Mrs. Frederick Levy, C. T. Glazer, W. Corbin, and W. H. Corbin. The troops remain here over to-morrow.

Despite the disagreeable weather, large crowds visited the camp grounds to-day. To many citizens it was the first glimpse ever had of United States troops in anything like respectable numbers.

Suicide of an Insane Woman.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 2.—Fire some time ago destroyed a house in Milan in which Mrs. Silas Rowe of Shekomeko had an interest. The loss to Mrs. Rowe was not large, but she worried over it until she became insane, and yesterday she committed suicide by hanging herself to a bedpost. She took an undergarment and put it around her neck, fastening the other end to a bedpost. When she was found her body was recumbent on the floor, and she had choked to death by resting her neck across the band of the garment.

MRS. JACOBSON'S LOST GEMS

A Robbery of Property Valued at $2,000 to Which No Clue Has Been Obtained.

WORK OF SCUTTLE THIEVES

The Story of a Bold Robbery, on April 12, of Which the Only Information the Public Had Was the List of the Stolen Articles.

Two scuttle thieves entered the residence of Samuel Jacobson, at 54 East Sixty-fourth Street, on the afternoon of April 12, secured jewelry valued at $2,000, and escaped. The police have not made public the robbery, nor have they been able to capture the marauders, although they have been watching three suspected men ever since.

The police, however, supplied the pawnbrokers of New York and vicinity with a list of the articles stolen. The list was printed by the newspapers, but the name of the loser was not divulged. It was discovered yesterday that the list was that of the articles taken from the Jacobson residence, and the jewelry was the property of Mrs. Susan Jacobson and her husband, Samuel Jacobson.

Samuel Jacobson, with his brothers, Emanuel and Henry H., are diamond merchants at 65 Nassau Street, and reside in the same house. On the afternoon of April 12 Mrs. Jacobson was with her children on the first floor, and the only other person in the house belonging to the Jacobson household were the two servants, who were in the basement.

About 2:30 o'clock Mrs. Jacobson thought she heard stealthy footsteps on the floor above, and, believing it might be one of the maids, went to the foot of the stairway, and, calling the maids by name, asked if they were there. She received no answer, but could hear a slight rustle as if some one was softly running along the corridor. Then she saw the shadow of a man moving on the wall of the corridor.

Mrs. Jacobson is a small woman, but courageous. She ran to the stairway leading to the basement, and sent one of the girls to look for a policeman, and then stationed herself in front of the door, thinking the intruder had entered that way unobserved, and believing she could intercept him on his way out. She held her position until a policeman arrived without seeing anything further of the intruders. Then the robbery was discovered.

A woman residing in a flat on Park Avenue saw two men issue from the scuttle of the Jacobson residence, coolly walk across to the Park Avenue row of houses, and come out into the avenue by two separate hallways. They crossed the avenue, and were joined by a third man on the opposite side. The alarm had not been given, and a group of men and women saw the three disappear around the nearest corner.

Among the articles stolen from Mrs. Jacobson's room were a pear-shaped opal and diamond stickpin, a gold fob, and a gold and diamond watch charm, with the letters "S. J." engraved on it. The list of Mrs. Jacobson's jewelry, which has already been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was as follows: One large turquoise brooch, diamond and pearl points; one crown brooch pin, set with small diamonds and olivenes; one solitaire diamond ring, one and a quarter carats, plain wire setting; one princess ring, two rubies in the centre, surrounded with diamonds; one opal ring, opal surrounded with diamonds; one three-stone circlet ring, turquoise and two diamonds; one lady's gold hunting case watch, on top engraved "Mother to Susie, 1890"; two five-dollar gold pieces, one engraved "S. F." and the other "Margery, from Grandma"; two small diamond studs, diamonds set in white onyx; one gold chain purse, one pair small diamond link cuff buttons, one gold knot pin, one crown brooch pin, and one scarf pin, with diamonds.

The police say there are six scuttle thieves whose pictures are in the Rogues' Gallery. Three of these, the police say, they know were not concerned in the robbery. The other three have been under surveillance, but nothing can be proved against them. The woman who saw the two men coming from the scuttle of the Jacobson residence failed to identify them among a line of men.

Mr. Jacobson, after waiting and finding the police were making no headway on the case, has offered a reward of $250, and no questions asked, for the return of his property. The jewelry would not sell for a tithe of its value if broken up, and the owner hopes the reward may induce the thieves to return their booty.

KNIFE IN HIS JAWBONE.

John Healey Walked to the Hospital to Have It Extracted.

John Healey, twenty-three years old, of 334 East Thirty-sixth Street, walked into Bellevue Hospital early yesterday morning, in an intoxicated condition, and with a pearl-handled penknife sticking out of his jaw.

The blade of the knife had been forced into the man's jawbone, and was held so firmly that it required all the strength of a physician to free it. Healey said he had been stabbed by an unknown man with whom he fought at Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue.

HUDSON BAY INDIAN MISSION.

The Rev. E. R. Young, Missionary, Tells of His Experience.

The New York City Indian Association met last night in Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, and listened to a lecture by the Rev. Egerton R. Young, the pioneer missionary to the Hudson Bay Indians. The Rev. R. S. MacArthur presided.

Dr. Young told of his journeys through the snow, drawn by dogs. In 1868 he went out as a missionary from the City of Hamilton, Canada. The journey occupied seventy-nine days. He was accompanied by his wife, and they were 400 miles from the nearest Christian family. His mission field was as large as the State of New York.

Through his efforts Dr. Young says hundreds of the Indians have accepted the Gospel. He said the land was rich in furs, and as a result of Christianity a large number of the Indians are now prosperous and contented. The speaker recited some thrilling incidents of the power of the Gospel among the natives.

Before he went among them the men sometimes cruelly put to death the women when they were aged and feeble and unable to toil. Thanks to the influence of the Gospel, this is no more done.

Squadron A's Church Parade.

Squadron A of the National Guard State of New York held its annual church parade yesterday afternoon and attended divine service in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, presided over by the Rev. Dr. David Parker Morgan, who is also the Chaplain of the squadron. The members of the squadron, 250 strong, met at their armory in full uniform and marched to the church under the command of Major Charles F. Roe, for the service at 4 o'clock. The cadet company accompanied them. A large American flag was hung over the church portal. Dr. Morgan spoke from the text, "Ye shall offer of all the best things," Numbers xviii, 29. He urged his hearers, in whatever vocation they were called, to give the best services they were able to both God and man.

Funeral of Howard B. Hackett.

The funeral of Howard B. Hackett, the newspaper sporting writer, who died suddenly on Friday last, was held yesterday afternoon at the home of his mother, 164 West Eighty-third Street. There was a large attendance of friends of the dead man. He was a member of the New York Lodge of Elks, and the services were conducted by the lodge. The body was taken to Albany for interment.

Benefit at the Broadway Theatre.

In the Broadway Theatre to-night there will be a performance of "The Wizard of the Nile" for the benefit of Edward Fletcher, Treasurer, and John W. Hughes, Assistant Treasurer, of the house.

Sale of
Black and Colored
Dress Goods,
from our
Wholesale Depts.

The newest weaves and colorings in reliable fabrics.

Manufacturers, dress makers and retail customers, will find unexpected values in the lines we offer at

50c., $1.00,
$1.50 & $2.00
per yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

INTERESTS OF WORKINGMEN

Trouble Is Threatened over the Demands Made by the Tile Layers' Helpers.

IRON MEN FEELING UNEASY

No Answer from the Manufacturers as to a New Agreement—The Quarrel Between the Steamfitters and Their Helpers—The Strike of the Marble Polishers.

A fight is probable between the tile layers' helpers on one side and the tile layers and the employers on the other. The helpers asked for an advance of 25 cents a day, which has been refused, and for the restoration of the "improver" system, by which the helpers are allowed to do the work of cutting and laying tiles, as well as helping. This gives them a chance to become expert tile layers. The tile layers and the employers, it is said, told the helpers that if they went to work as tile layers they must join the Tile Layers' Union, the initiation fee to which is $100. The helpers claim that the initiation fee is prohibitory, and say that if their wages are not advanced and the improver system is not restored they will do only laborers' work. For this they expect to be locked out.

The housesmiths and bridgemen are uneasy over the silence of the Iron League, which is composed of the largest iron manufacturers, about the new agreement for the ensuing year which it asked the members to sign. The workmen fear that the league has decided to defy the unions.

The strike of the marble polishers and helpers will be continued to-day, as neither men nor employers have shown any intention to yield.

It is not likely that there will be many strikes of carpenters on account of their refusal to handle any out-of-town non-union-made building materials. The carpenters had given the city contractors notice of their intentions, and the contractors, who rather sympathize with the stand taken by the men, as it will tend to give them more work, have generally been making their arrangements accordingly.

The quarrel between the steamfitters and their helpers continues. The helpers will meet to-morrow evening, and arrange for getting a charter from the National Amalgamated Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Helpers, and they will also become affiliated with District Assembly No. 253 of the Knights of Labor. The helpers already have the aid of the Walking Delegates, who suspended the steamfitters for deserting them, and the sympathy of the Central Labor Union.

The Annual Labor Session.

Under the auspices of the Church Association for the Advancement of Labor, services were held last night in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The Rev. J. Lewis Park of Calvary Church preached the annual labor sermon, from the text, "Who Are Our Neighbors?" He told how the association stood for neighborliness, and how there was more generosity among the laboring classes than any other. He talked briefly of sweat-shops, characterizing them as "such damnable things that people who carry on such a business should be treated as insane people are." The Rev. Joseph Reynolds of St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven, also spoke briefly.

CENTRAL UNION'S CIRCULAR.

A Little Discussion of Social and Labor Problems.

Delegate McGill of the Plasterers yesterday asked the Central Labor Union what had become of a circular of a politico-economic nature that that body had sent to its constituent unions.

This circular was sent out last February, and was headed by a set of resolutions stating that the present conditions of industrial methods required a more intelligent and scientific solution of the great social and labor problems. The principal questions asked in the circular are: "Why so much poverty exists in our large industrial centres?" "What are its causes?" "Suggest remedies."

Delegate McGill was informed that the committee which was in charge of the matter would make its report probably in October.

"The questions in the circular smack of Henry George," remarked McGill.

"They're all right," said another delegate.

"It is a question of great importance," remarked a third delegate. "When a newspaper like THE NEW YORK TIMES devotes five columns to such a subject it must be important."

"Poverty cannot be abolished by argument," remarked another delegate.

"The circular savors of politics, and if the Central Labor Union goes into politics it will not last a year," exclaimed a delegate.

To this Delegate Mahr of the Liberty Dawn Association replied: "If it refuses to touch things because it has political sides it won't last one year."

Then the discussion stopped.

MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS.

Plan to Secure Excursion Rates to This City.

The Wholesale Merchants' Association will meet at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Merchants' Club, 108 Leonard Street, to effect a permanent organization with a view of securing excursion rates to New York from all parts of the country in the Spring and Winter of each year.

The merchants who originated the movement for excursion rates to New York during the Grant memorial ceremonies are the active spirits in the proposed permanent organization. The movement was so successful that the permanent organization was suggested.

All branches of trade are asked to send representatives to Tuesday's meeting and express their views in regard to the formation of an organization.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Daily at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open 1 and 7 P. M. America's National Amusement Glory. No Free Tickets to Any One.
Buffalo Bill's Wild West
And Congress of Rough Riders of the World.
Under the command of
Col. W. F. Cody--Buffalo Bill.
The last of the Buffalo on Exhibition.
The Exhibition That Means Something.
Wild horsemen from five continents.
Admission, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1; box seats $2 each. Box office open daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
THE MESSIAH.
BY THE PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
1,000 Voices. The N. Y. Symphony Orchestra.
SOLOISTS: Miss Eleanor Meredith, Soprano; Miss Mary Louise Clary, Contralto; Mr. Theodore Van Yorx, Tenor; Mr. Ericsson Bushnell, Basso.
FRANK DAMROSCH.................Conductor
Reserved Seats, 50 cents to $2, at the Box Office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPENING
EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS
THIS, (MONDAY,) MAY 3D.
SUPERB MUSIC EVERY EVENING
by the world-renowned military band of the 8th Mexican Cavalry and other talented artists.

DALY'S Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
George Edwardes's Musical play.
The Circus Girl.
Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, Blanche Astley, James Powers, Herbert Gresham, Cyril Scott. Everything new. "Merriest play in town."

LYCEUM at 8:30. 4th Av. & 23d. Mats. Thursday and Sat., 2:10. A Rollicking farce.—Herald.
Mysterious Mr. Bugle.
With ANNIE RUSSELL, JOS. HOLLAND, etc., etc.

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
AMERICAN
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Last Mat. Sat.
Last Week. Mrs. Fiske Season's Success.
TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.
*.*Friday at 2, MRS. FISKE in DIVORCONS. Benefit Hahnemann Hospital Free Bed Fund.

Knickerbocker Theatre, 38th St. & B'way.
Evenings at 8. Matinee Sat. BOSTONIANS.
The New Comic Opera, The Serenade.

CASINO TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. SAT. LAST TIME IN N. Y., MAY 22.
Russell - Fox - De Angelis.
—THE WEDDING DAY—

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. 3d Crowded Month.
NEVER AGAIN.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinee Sat. 5th Month.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. EXTRA
BISCHOP BENEFIT. FRIDAY WEEK, MAY 14, TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TENDERED to the widow of the late actor, C. B. Bischop. Joseph Jefferson, Lillian Russell, E. H. Sothern, Annie Russell, J. E. Dodson, Felix Morris, F. Gottschalk, others (to be announced later,) will appear.
Regular prices. Seats ready next Saturday.

BIJOU FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT
FANNY RICE in new comedy,
—AT THE FRENCH BALL—

Tuesday afternoon, May 4th, 4 o'clock, at the Waldorf,
First appearance in America of
MR. ROBERT BURTON, the English Tenor,
Assisted by eminent artists.

BROADWAY THEATRE. LAST WEEK
500th Performance Wednesday. Souvenirs.
FRANK DANIELS.
WIZARD OF THE NILE.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN.
DAN LENO BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. SEVENTH WEEK Mathews & Bulger.
Monday, May 10, 50th Night. Souvenirs. Gayest Manhattan

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. 72D ANNUAL EXHIBITION N. W. Cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve. at 8, prompt. Mat. Sat., 2. OLGA NETHERSOLE. To-night........CARMEN

GRAND OP. HOUSE. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
THE CHERRY PICKERS.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Mat. Sat.
LAST WEEK. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. SWEET INNISCARRA.

HERALD SQ. Theatre. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
200TH SOUVENIR PERFORMANCE, MAY 24

HOYT'S. 150 laughs for $1.50.—Eve. Sun.
THE MAN FROM MEXICO.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—AGNES SORMA.
To-night, last time, "THE SUNKEN BELL."

THREE CHINAMEN BAPTIZED.

They Are Members of the Pilgrim Congregational Church Sunday School.

Gong Shen, twenty years old; Chin Gin, twenty-one years old, and Chin Pawn, twenty-three years old, were baptized by Dr. Samuel A. Virgin in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, yesterday morning. Gong Shen alone wore the costume of his native land. After the baptism the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

The three Chinamen are members of a Sunday school class of forty-five, conducted in the Pilgrim Church by Mrs. E. R. Soloman.

DEATH OF THOMAS BYRNES.

A Policeman Long Ago with the Former Superintendent.

Thomas Byrnes, a picturesque figure in the old Police Department, died at his residence, 2 Front Street, yesterday. He was born in 1826 and joined the police back in the "fifties." He resigned in 1857, but again joined the force in 1860. He gained distinction during the draft riots in 1863.

"Hank" Smith, who was Police Commissioner right after the war period; Judge Edward Hogan, John Morrissey, and other well-known men, were his warm personal friends. Former Superintendent Byrnes served as patrolman with him, as did Chief Conlin, Inspectors Thorne and McLaughlin, and Capt. Allaire. He was retired at his own request in 1881.

The funeral will be held to-morrow at 10 o'clock in the Church of the Holy Rosary, 7 State Street.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ANALYZED.

Good Government Club D Has Made Its Report.

Good Government Club D, which was assigned to study the New York Fire Department under the resolution of the Confederated Council of Good Government Clubs, adopted last Autumn, requiring each club to familiarize itself with one of the city departments, has published its report.

The report praises warmly the system and methods in use and the discipline of the department. The Civil Service Commission is criticised for failure to give sufficient attention to the ratings made by the department on record and length of service in making appointments.

The report concludes with a discussion of the Greater New York charter so far as it concerns the department. Apprehension is expressed that much confusion will result from the reorganization of the volunteer departments in communities which are to be incorporated with the larger city.